The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869. NUMBER 200.

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—A competent salesman ...

WANTED—200 more laborers to go down ...

WANTED—Salesmen to sell patented ...

WANTED—This morning after 9 o'clock, ...

WANTED—Salesmen and canvassers ...

The Trades.

WANTED—Dyer. Wanted—Weavers. ...

WANTED—A competent and reliable practical tinner to take charge of a shop in a thriving town on the I. C. & R. R. Inquire of FRANK STUDLEY & CO., 126 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A good bread and cake baker. ... apply to L. C. CHAMBLIN, Sandwich, Ill.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—By a French lady, who has a few hours a day to spare, some young lady scholars in French. Address ... Tribune office.

WANTED—Wet nurse for a healthy infant. The best of references required. Inquire at, or address ... Clark-st.

House Servants.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, at ... Reference required.

WANTED—At 336 North Wells-st., a competent cook, well recommended.

WANTED—Four first-class dining-room girls. Apply at St. Charles Hotel, ... South Clark-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Inquire at 171½ North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—Girls for general housework, hotels and factories. Also ... apply at GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, ... Room 29.

WANTED—A Protestant girl to do general housework. Must be a good washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply to Mrs. WATERMAN, 230 North LaSalle-st.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thorough ... America. Address ... Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man having been engaged several years in Europe, ... P. JOHNSON, ... North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man ... Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION Wanted—By an American lady, as wet nurse. Apply at 96 West Lake-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A widow lady ...

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Immediately, 300 laborers ...

WANTED—A bookkeeper, 1 clerk, 2 salesmen, 1 porter, 1 coachman (colored), 2 boys, 12 laborers, at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE ...

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, ...

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing ...

WANTED—A carpenter, to build a ...

WANTED—To buy a small, well improved farm ...

WANTED—A rare chance is offered. ...

WANTED—To borrow $2,000 for two or three years ...

WANTED—Stock of goods for cash. ...

WANTED—A good, reliable party to buy one-half interest ...

WANTED—To Loan—Money advanced on ...

WANTED—A man with small capital ...

WANTED—Good canvassers of both sexes. ...

WANTED—The celebrated Gypsy Woman ...

WANTED—All who use parlor, sitting room, or cooking stoves ...

WANTED—House and lot worth from ...

WANTED—By a practical druggist, ... Address Box No. 2? Urbana, Ill.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$20 a Day—To sell ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,000 to $3,000 per year ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only, married ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Crowell's Improved ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Men and women ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $50 per week ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE—And Order—New prices for ...

FOR SALE—Sole Crossette, now lying ...

FOR SALE—Propeller Adventure ...

FOR SALE—Four light-draft Schooners ...

FOR SALE—Cheap, three pair of 4-ton hay ...

FOR SALE—An elegant furnished ...

FOR SALE—Or exchange for Iowa lands, ...

FOR SALE—The furniture and complete ...

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—One light top and one trotting ...

FOR SALE—A beautiful black mare, ...

FOR SALE—A good top-buggy ...

WASHINGTON.

General Finance Bill Introduced in the Senate.

Bill Introduced to Admit Mississippi to Representation in Congress.

Tabling of the Report on the New York Election Frauds.

House Resolutions Adopted Declaring Against the Granting of Additional Railroad Subsidies.

United States Notes, Etc., Decided to be Exempt from State Taxation.

The President Gives His Authority for Issuing His Recent Amnesty Proclamation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

The Senate was lively and interesting enough a part of to-day's session. Two hours were occupied by Messrs. Harlan, Pomeroy and Conness in personal explanations as to what had been said of them in various newspapers, the principal matter appearing to be Colonel Boynton, of the Cincinnati Gazette. The great memorial from ... in favor of the Civil Service bill was introduced, and Mr. Sherman reported the financial bill, on which the committee has been so long engaged. The Copper Tariff bill was then taken up and debated to the hour of adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House was also quite lively in the early part of the day. The morning hour was occupied with the introduction of bills and resolutions. Among the resolutions agreed to was one directing an investigation of the affairs of the Wells, Fargo & Co overland mail contracts, which was passed without objection. One declaring against the policy of granting aid in money or bonds to railroads or other private corporations, was carried by a little squabble, by 25 majority, and one ... giving aid in lands, was lost, by ... Mr. Butler's expressed the opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury was acting as the agent of the National Banks, and Mr. ...'s resolution requiring the Comptroller of the Currency to show to what extent the banks have withdrawn United States bonds from their respective deposits and substituted Pacific Railroad bonds therefor. There was a good deal of excitement for a few minutes over this matter. The proposition to reduce the Marine Corps was then killed. The Naval Appropriation bill was then passed and sent to the Senate. Work began on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mr. Lawrence, Chairman of the committee to investigate the election in New York city, today asked leave in the House to submit his report, ... but the document will hardly be ready ... The evidence will show ... The remainder of the ... naturalization ...

VIRGINIANS CALL ON GENERAL GRANT.

The Virginia Conservative delegates, about a dozen in number, called on General Grant this morning, and had half an hour's talk with him. ... Underwood Constitution, for the reason ... the test oath ... the Legislature the power ... with national offices, which ought to be filled ... by Congress, and ... create a great body of unnecessary county officials. The General said very little beyond asking questions about their views, except to indicate his wish that Congress and the people would deal fairly with all Southerners who heartily accept the results of the war and labor for the protection of the rights of all classes of citizens ... and obey the laws.

LEVEE PROJECT.

The Committee on Freedmen's Affairs ... to report in favor of the plan ...

... the duty of the President to obey the laws ...

THE ADMISSION OF MISSISSIPPI. ...

Mr. Boutwell ... the ... convention ...

THE CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

... to-day, in the debate upon the ... Mr. Langston, of Ohio, said that ... other than an American citizen ... and there would be no distinct institution for the colored people, but that ... of this country, irrespective of sex ... be educated in the same schools. ... of Pennsylvania, asked him whether ... negro leagues, to which he replied that he is negro. We want the ... their doors and invite us in, and ... to eat at the same table with ...

TOBACCO INTEREST.

... of the tobacco trade are to meet ... on Thursday next. Messrs. ... and Frankenthal, of Chicago, are ... as did also some of the Baltimore ... The convention will, it is believed, ... the government shall furnish ... all digits and manufactured to ... the 15th of next month, which ... with the law under which the ...

... PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

... over an hour in Senate ... personal explanation of matter ... himself in recent correspondence ... the Cincinnati Gazette. He denied the whole letter in language ...

...

THE JUDICIARY.

The Judiciary bill, introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Trumbull, and in the House by Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, was drawn up by the members of the Supreme Court. It proposes to add one more Judge to that bench, appoint nine Circuit Judges, so that the Supreme Court can sit at least six months each year. ...

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

The House Committee on Post Offices will have ... Messrs. Hubbard and Orton on the question of the union of the telegraph and post office. The first named will argue for the bill, the last named will argue against any change. It is expected that the debate will be interesting. Outsiders will not be admitted to the meeting.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD SALES.

Memorials were introduced in both houses of Congress to-day, from many bankers and business men in Boston, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, praying that a law be passed requiring that hereafter all sales of government gold and bonds be made in public, after advertising.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court room was filled this morning with persons anxious to hear the decision in the great tax cases. The Chief Justice read both of them and took square ground against the right of any State to tax greenbacks, government bonds, or certificates of indebtedness.

A SHOWER OF BILLS.

In the Senate to-day seventeen new bills were introduced, and in the House no less than sixty-three. This little fact will show the people how diligent their Congressmen are in trying to regulate the affairs of the nation.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President nominated to the Senate to-day John A. Gaines, ... Secretary of ... Territory ... William Nixon, Associate Justice for Montana; ... Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Missouri; A. J. Brook, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President transmitted the following today:

To the Senate of the United States:

The resolution adopted on the 5th inst., requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of amnesty made by him since the last adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate to the Senate by what authority of law the same was made, has been received. I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation dated the 25th day of December last. The authority of the law by which it was made is set forth in the proclamation itself which expressly affirms that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, and proclaims and declares unconditionally and without reservation to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all their rights and privileges under the constitution and laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

The second section of Article 2 of the Constitution provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The proclamation of the 25th ultimo is in strict accordance with the judicial exposition of the authority thus conferred upon the Executive, and, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying papers, is in conformity with the precedents established by Washington, in 1795, and followed by Adams, in 1800, Madison, in 1815, and Lincoln, in 1863, and by the present President in 1865, '67 and '68.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1869.

The copies accompanying the President's answer to the Senate are as follows:

First. The proclamation of General Washington, dated July 10, 1795, granting to citizens who had been engaged in insurrection, and in resisting the collection of the revenue on distilled spirits and stills in the western counties of Pennsylvania, excepting certain classes described in the proclamation, a general pardon of all treason and other indictable offences.

Second. The proclamation of John Adams, dated 21st of May, 1800, granting full pardon to all and every person, including the same persons excepted in Washington's proclamation, engaged in said insurrection, thereby remitting and releasing unto all such persons all pains and penalties incurred, or supposed to be incurred, for or on account of the premises.

Third. The proclamation of James Madison, Feb. 16, 1815, concerning foreigners and certain inhabitants of Orleans, ... forgetful of their duty, had co-operated in forming an establishment on the island of Barataria, near the mouth of the River Mississippi, for the purpose of a clandestine and lawless trade. The Government ... broken up, and proceeded to prosecute the offenders by indictment, &c. For reasons set forth in the proclamation, President Madison granted to the offenders full pardon of all offences committed against the laws of the United States ... hostilities with foreign nations, and the President directed all such indictments and prosecutions for ... be discharged.

Fourth. The proclamation of President Lincoln, dated 8th day of December, 1863, familiar to the public, granting to all persons, certain classes excepted, who participated in the rebellion, full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened. In this proclamation, Mr. Lincoln, in ... by citing the provision in the Constitution empowering the President to grant reprieves and pardons, the laws of Congress declaring forfeiture, &c., and authorizing the President to issue proclamations of pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions as the Executive may deem proper, ... Mr. Lincoln, referring to this act, adds that "Whereas the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with the established judicial exposition of the pardoning power, therefore, &c."

Fifth. The proclamation of President Lincoln, dated 26th of March, 1864, defining the cases in which persons are entitled to the benefits of his preceding proclamation.

Sixth. The proclamation of President Johnson, dated 29th of May, 1865, similar to Lincoln's proclamation of December 8th, 1863, granting pardon and amnesty, except for cases therein named.

Seventh. The proclamation of President Johnson, dated September 7th, 1867, extending full pardon to certain persons who were engaged in rebellion. This proclamation excepts three classes mentioned, who were not pardoned by preceding proclamations.

Eighth. The proclamation of President Johnson, of July 4th, 1868, granting a general pardon and amnesty to persons engaged in the late rebellion, with exceptions and reservations.

TERMS OF THE JOHNSON PROTOCOL WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Tribune says the articles of treaty on the Alabama claim, eight in number, are substantially as follows:

Article 1. The two governments agree to the settlement of all claims and differences which have arisen since the convention in 1853.

Article 2 provides for a commission of four persons, each government being entitled to two representatives in this commission to agree upon a plan of settlement.

Article 3 provides that a majority of the commission shall decide the question involved.

Article 4 provides for cases of disagreement on the commission. In such an event the two governments shall choose an umpire; the President of the United States shall act for the United States, but the umpire selected all not be qualified unless confirmed by the Senate.

Article 5 provides that in the event of a refusal of the umpire to decide, the question shall be decided by lot, in the presence of the Commissioners.

Article 6 excludes from the jurisdiction of the commission all cases arising from claims which have been adjudicated by the Committee on Admiralty.

Article 7 provides that claimants shall have first proved that they are British subjects; that they preserved strict neutrality during the war, and did not aid the South.

Article 8. The sessions of the convention to be held in Washington.

THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION PLOT.

A confession of Atzerodt, one of the Lincoln assassins, written the night before his execution, is out this morning. The only material statement in it are that Surratt was in Washington on the evening of the murder, and that the plan of assassination was not divulged by Booth to his associates till three hours before it was put into execution.

VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Virginia Committee called this morning—The body, accompanied by other gentlemen from their State, to pay their respects to General Grant. The conversation turned mainly on the business of these gentlemen before Congress. The General, who showed familiarity with the provisions of the Underwood Constitution, expressed himself in favor of a speedy settlement on the general plan published in the papers of the forenoon. The interview was of some duration, and highly satisfactory to the committee. They subsequently called upon the President and Secretary Schofield. While not asking to have their own disabilities removed by special law, the committee are exerting themselves to obtain the general relief of all persons in the State of Virginia, and especially check the further removal of State and county officers until Congress can act on the whole subject.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has under consideration the subject of the restoration of Virginia to the Union, but has not taken formal action.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Windom to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Road proposes that the government shall merely guarantee the interest on half the bonds of the company.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

SENATE.

PETITION FOR REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

A memorial was presented praying that political disability be removed from all superintendents of insane institutions at the South. Referred.

GOVERNMENT SALES OF BONDS AND GOLD.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., presented a petition from the merchants of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, ... all purchases or the sales of the loans and bonds of the United States on account of the United States, shall be made by inviting public competition and thorough advertising for proposals, ... Referred to the Committee on Finance.

GENERAL FINANCE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding; Provided, That this section shall not apply to contracts for the borrowing of currency, or to the renewal or extension of an indebtedness under a contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required payment in coin.

...

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to ... notes of the United States ...

...

MR. WILLIAMS gave notice that he wished to offer the following amendment, to be printed with the bill. To amend section 2 ...

The following amendments were proposed to be offered:

By Mr. CATTELL—Add at the end of section — the following: "And any holder of any of the bonds ..."

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. HARLAN called the attention of the Senate to a letter of a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, General Boynton, ... and that he thought to some other Senators. The letter and Tribune editorial were read. Mr. Harlan then denounced the letter as exhibiting such a degree of ... or ignorance, or ... as would, in his judgment, ... their to be the correspondent of any respectable journal. Mr. Harlan made a long explanation of facts in each transaction with which he was accused of wrongdoing, and stated he never had and never expected to have any personal interest whatever in these transactions.

Mr. POMEROY also said that the statements affecting himself were incorrect in regard to material facts. The only way in which he had become interested in railroads in his own state was by the Legislature having put his name into the charters of certain roads, as one of the temporary corporators, and when capitalists were found to build the roads he and the other corporators had always transferred the franchise without compensation.

Mr. CONNESS commented briefly on the letter of General Boynton, and the statement of Mr. Washburne, of Ill., in the House in regard to the vast quantities of public lands given away to railroad companies, which he said was made in ignorance of the facts. Mr. Conness also read in the New York Herald that he (Conness) had no less than five jobs before the Senate, before which he had congratulated himself that ... he was not in any way connected with jobs.

Mr. GRIMES said the charge against his colleague was a trumped up affair, with no foundation in fact.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the act prescribing the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections which passed.

Mr. ... reported a bill in regard to the discharge of poor convicts.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to regulate the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to guarantee the payment of certain bonds to be issued under the authority of the States of Louisiana and Arkansas for repairing the levees on the Mississippi River. Referred.

Mr. NORTON introduced a bill making a grant of land to the State of Minnesota to aid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi River immediately above the Falls of St. Anthony. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE COPPER TARIFF BILL.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, took up the bill to regulate the duty on copper, &c., which was read as reported from the committee.

Mr. ANTHONY moved an amendment by adding: "On copper in rolled plates, called braziers, copper sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, cups, ... and all manufactures of copper of which copper shall be a component of chief value, not otherwise herein provided for, 45 per centum ad valorem." Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., moved to amend, by inserting after the word "ores" in the ninth line, the words "containing sulphur," and in the tenth line after the word "per" the words "and on all copper imported in the form of ores not containing sulphur, two cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein." Adopted.

After discussion, during which Mr. Ferry supported the amendment, and Mr. Chandler made a sharp reply that if Connecticut continued to say to the Northwest, "Stop your mines," the answer would be, "Stop your factories."

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 10; nays, ...

BILL TO AMEND THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to amend the judiciary system of the United States, which was ordered printed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SHERMAN'S SPECIE PAYMENT BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN reported back from the Finance Committee the specie payment bill introduced by Mr. Morton, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, because so much of it as they approved had been considered in the general bill reported.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the memorial of the New York & London Telegraph Company, with a bill to authorize them to land cables on the shores of the United States, and recommended the passage.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGER TAX.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to prohibit the collection of taxes on passengers. It provides it shall be unlawful for any officer of any railroad corporation to pay any State Government or its agents, any tax or sum of money for the transportation of passengers through its territory, and any person violating this law shall pay a fine of not more than $5,000 nor less than $1,000. The second section makes it unlawful for any State government, or its agents, to collect such tax, and imposes a penalty of $2,000 for a violation. The third section gives the United States Courts jurisdiction in the matter. Bill referred.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. POLAND—Proposing the issue of coupons or registered bonds to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars, redeemable in coin after thirty and fifty years respectively, the thirty-year bonds to bear interest at 4½ per cent in coin, and the fifty-year bonds to bear interest at 4 per cent, the bonds to be exempt from national, State and municipal taxes, except the income tax, and to be exclusively used in payment of or exchange for outstanding bonds or notes that have fallen due or bear interest at higher rates. The Secretary of the Treasury is to retire and cancel all United States notes now outstanding by this conversion into such bonds. Circulating notes are to be issued to the National Banks as fast as the United States notes are cancelled, until the amount of United States notes outstanding shall be reduced to one hundred millions of dollars. The National Banks are hereafter to make their deposits for the security of their circulation in the bonds provided in the act.

By Mr. POLAND—Allowing defendants in criminal cases to testify. Referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Mass.—Relating to church property in the lately rebellious states. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. It proposes that where church property has been given to Africans, the trustees thereof shall be elected by the congregation.

By Mr. BANKS—To prevent the alienation to foreigners of grants and privileges from the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. VAN HORN, of N. Y.—For his colleague, Mr. Stewart, for the construction of lines of telegraph between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, under direction of the Post Office Department. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. BARNES—To prevent loaning money on United States legal tender notes as collateral security; referred to Committee on Banking. Also to prohibit banks of issue from paying interest on deposits, except on some specified time not less than thirty days; referred to the same committee.

By Mr. BROOKS—To exempt manufacturers of printed ... Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. NORRIS—To appoint a special committee on Ku-Klux outrages in Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. KELLOGG—Relative to the sale of gold and bonds. Referred to the Committee on Banking.

By Mr. BINGHAM—To admit the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. It provides for the admission of Mississippi whenever its Legislature shall have ratified the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and declares null and void the disability imposed by the third section of article seven of the Constitution of Mississippi.

By Mr. GARFIELD—Providing that no commissions as Brigadier General shall be issued until the number of Brigadiers is reduced below eight and Major Generals ... Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCHENCK—To distribute the number and rank of government employees among the several States and Territories. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

By Mr. JULIAN—To close the land system in certain States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ...—To aid the construction of the Arkansas & Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. UPSON—Making appropriations for certain harbors in Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WILSON, of Ohio—To amend the judiciary system of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. WINDOM—An act additional to the act granting lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound by the northern route. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner for the settlement of claims of citizens of Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAVANAUGH—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the town ... Territory. Referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. ARNELL—To provide for Pay... of the District of Columbia in Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—Providing that after March ... Referred to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. JONES, of Ky.—For the ... Referred to the Committee on ...

By Mr. ...—To compel the National Banks ... Referred to the Committee on Banking.

THE WELLS, FARGO & CO. CONTRACT.

Mr. ..., on behalf of Mr. ..., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Expenditures ... Wells, Fargo & Co. ...

PACIFIC RAILROAD LOBBYING.

Mr. HOLMAN offered the following:

Resolved, That in the present condition of affairs ... Congress, by further grants of public lands or public money or pledges of the public credit ... to railroad or other corporations ...

...

The question recurred on the second resolution.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the resolution on the table. ... The first resolution was adopted—yeas, 95; nays, 57, as follows:

YEAS.

...

NAYS.

...

The question recurred on the second resolution.

Mr. JULIAN desired to offer a substitute, that no public lands shall be given to aid in the construction of a railroad, except on condition of actual settlement in quantities not greater than 160 acres to one purchaser for a fixed tax on the full price.

Mr. HOLMAN declined to let it be offered.

Mr. ASHBURN, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table, because it would interfere with the Soldiers' Bounty bill.

The resolution was laid on the table—yeas, 110; nays, 54.

YEAS.

...

NAYS.

...

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, ... he would have voted "no" emphatically.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, the same relating to the Marine Corps, which had been ruled out as not in order.

The rules were not suspended—70 to 49—not two-thirds.

The amendments reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to the Naval Appropriation bill were agreed to, and the bill passed.

EXCHANGE OF BONDS BY NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution directing the Comptroller of the Currency to inform the House whether any and what National Banks had been allowed to exchange gold-bearing interest bonds for currency bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad, ... also directing the Comptroller of the Currency to inform the House what banks had relinquished their charters as National Banks, ...

During the discussion which followed, Mr. DE LANO said he believed this an unjust attack on the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. BUTLER retorted that he had made no such attack, and then said, in his judgment, the Treasurer and Comptroller were both paid and pliant servants of the banks, and were doing the business of the banks. After the denial, he withdrew the portion of the resolution directing a cessation of exchanges, and it was then adopted.

UNAPPROPRIATED CLAIM.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payments of money to W. W. Corcoran, for the use of lands and buildings in the District of Columbia, supposed to belong to him, and taken possession of by the War Department during the rebellion, for national purposes, until further action of Congress.

VIRGINIA AND TEXAS.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate joint resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas. The joint resolution provides that the persons now holding civil offices in the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas who cannot take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862—the test oath—shall on the passage of this resolution be removed therefrom, and make it the duty of the District Commanders to fill the vacancies so created by the appointment of persons who can take the oath. The committee recommended an amendment, that the provisions of the act shall not apply to persons who by reason of the removal of their disabilities, as provided in the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, shall have qualified for any office, and that the act shall not take effect until thirty days from its passage. Amendment agreed to, and the resolution passed.

NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, the Select Committee on the New York Election Frauds was authorized to report at any time.

THE FRANCHISE AMENDMENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL gave notice that he would next Saturday call up his proposed constitutional amendment and bill in relation to suffrage, and try and bring them to a vote the following Tuesday.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Monday next.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House at 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, Mr. SCHENCK in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. WOOD as to the powers of Congress on the many subjects now being comprehended within its legislation. The committee then proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment, and at half-past four rose.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH obtained leave to make a personal explanation in regard to newspaper ... against him on the subject of the proposed investigation into the Wells, Fargo & Co. contract. He asked his colleague (Mr. Washburne) if he had written or dictated the paragraph which appeared in The Chicago Tribune and Post, stating that Mr. Farnsworth objected to its consideration, and that the whole affair ...

Mr. WASHBURNE said his colleague ought to know him better than to put such a question.

...

After some further discussion the subject was permitted to drop, and the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

New Pacific Railroad Scheme.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—A fresh movement is being made here to effect direct communication with San Francisco, and cut out the Omaha line. ...

Shock of Earthquake Felt in New Brunswick.

HOULTON, Feb. 18.—A shock of earthquake was felt at St. John, N. B., lasting about one minute, during which time the vibration was very perceptible.

FOREIGN.

Speech of Napoleon at the Opening of the French Chambers.

The Eastern Question.

Terms of the Peace Conference Agreed to by the Turkish Government.

France.

SPEECH OF NAPOLEON AT THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

PARIS, Jan. 18.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif assembled today. The session was opened by the Emperor in person with a speech from the throne. He said the task before them was a serious one, viz.: To conduct a government strong enough to repress the excesses, while accepting all the benefits of liberty. The laws making concessions to the press and granting the right of public meetings had had the effect of preserving public order, and the fact that the recent elections resulted in favor of the government confirmed the justice and wisdom of the concessions. The laws providing for the military organization had given strength and confidence to the nation which was now ready to meet all events of the future. The armament of the forces was perfect. The arsenals were filled with supplies, the reserves well drilled and the reorganization of the National Guard approached completion. The fleet had been recruited, and the fortifications at all important points were in good condition. The imperial wish was realized. France was so placed as to vindicate her status in the destinies of the world. Peace had been heretofore sought, not because of weakness, but to sustain the honor of the State.

The revolution in Spain had not altered the good relations of France with that country.

The conference which had just terminated its sessions, and which would extinguish a conflict which became imminent, was the last grand act, the importance of which all should appreciate. The members of that body had all agreed on a principle calculated to restore friendship between the Turks and Greeks. If the firm hopes of success which they entertained should be realized, nothing would be left to trouble the general harmony of the nations.

The Chambers would attend to the internal development of the country, mainly through its agricultural interests, and might possibly seek to bring about a reduction in the public charges.

The Emperor referred to the approaching election of the Corps Legislatif, congratulated the members on the harmony which existed between the throne, the Legislature and the people, and declared that he favored free and full discussion when it did not touch the constitution. The instrument was above debate, and he exalted the benefit which it had conferred upon the country. The Emperor concluded as follows:

"All governments are liable to error. Fortune declines to smile on all enterprises, but the country knows no thought, no act of mine which has not been given to the glory of France. It knows that I first sought to create a vigorous control of the administration, and then to enlarge the powers of deliberative assemblies, to prove that the true support of government is in the independence and patriotism of great bodies of the State. Soon the nation in the elections will mark the path which all must follow, and will repeat its rejection of the revolution, and show its desire to found the destinies of France on the intimate union of power and liberty."

The Eastern Question.

THE TERMS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE AGREED TO BY THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18.

The Porte has sent instructions to Djemil Pasha, its Ambassador at Paris, directing him to sign the protocol agreed to by the conference. It is believed the Greek Government will not refuse the terms of settlement proposed by the conference.

Great Britain.

THE TIMES PRAISES THE ANGLO-CHINESE TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Times alludes in terms of the highest praise to the treaty which has been concluded between Great Britain and China, through Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Ambassadors.

EARTHQUAKES IN INDIA.

Despatches from India report that sharp shocks of earthquake have been felt in Calcutta and Assam.

RESCUE OF SHIPWRECKED CREW.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Captain and crew of the ship Southern Empire, which foundered at sea on a voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool, about the 1st instant, were saved and landed in safety.

Italy.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

FLORENCE, Jan. 18.

It is reported that Prince Amadus, Duke of Aosta, has renounced the Italian succession in favor of Princess Clotilde.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

THE FULLERTON WHISKEY CASE

was called up in the United States Court to-day. The District Attorney said the government was ready, but the defence said its principal attorney was ill, and the Court set the trial for the 29th.

THE ROGERS MURDER CASE.

The police have an intimation that Tom McGibney, the supposed murderer of Rogers, is in the city, and will surrender if the authorities will promise not to return him to Sing Sing to serve out the balance of his term. The matter is under the consideration of the Mayor and District Attorney.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

No passengers from the West were injured in the accident in the Hudson River Railway on Saturday night. The cause of the accident is being investigated.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

European letters say there are rumors that Victor Emanuel desires to abdicate in favor of his eldest son, and retire to private life.

MONEY

is easy on call, at 6@7 per cent. The government is aiding the bull party all it can. The Treasury is issuing three per cent certificates in exchange for national currency, and rapidly disbursing the currency. This, with the raised marketing now going on the products of the country, threaten a glut of money at no distant day. Discounts made at 9 per cent.

GOLD

has been weakened by reports from Washington, that measures are to be taken at once for the resumption of specie payments. The probable early resumption of active shipment of cotton also has some effect.

GOVERNMENTS

have been buoyant. The demand is largely speculative. Border and Southern State bonds are generally firm, but reports of trouble in Tennessee, with the introduction of a bill to call out the militia, have weakened her bonds. The bonds of some of the Southern cities are favorites with buyers. A large business has been done to-day in Memphis 6 per cents at 85¼.

RAILWAY SHARES

opened weak and closed active and buoyant. This is especially true of Eastern roads. The bills in the Illinois Legislature looking to reduced fare on the railroads of that State are denounced in the evening papers as stock jobbing measures not likely to pass, and inoperative if passed. In some quarters they are regarded as designed as affording a pretext for releasing the Illinois Central from its obligation to the State, but its discussion prevents Western roads responding to the favorable circumstances arising from monetary reports.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Tribune says the Sing Sing escaped convict, for whom the police have been seeking as the probable Twelfth street assassin, ... to Sing Sing for the rest of his term.

PREVALENCE OF THE TYPHUS FEVER AND SMALL-POX.

At a meeting of the Board of Health to-day it was said that fifteen cases of typhus fever had occurred in Thirteenth street, between First avenue and avenue A, including six deaths. The houses have been disinfected. Seven cases of small-pox occurred in one house in West thirty-first street, including two deaths. These premises were disinfected.

BURIED ALIVE.

Two workmen named John Shea and Amos ... were buried alive this afternoon in an excavation in Dominick street, and though dug out, the latter sustained fatal injury. Shea was slightly ...

THE SUIT AGAINST THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

...

KENTUCKY.

An Official Oath Imposed by State Law Declared Unconstitutional—Test Oath Under the Civil Rights Bill.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—In the County Court an important case has been decided. The facts are ... The Legis...

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Indiana Senatorial Contest Assumes a New Phase.

Reported Coalition Between Democrats and Bolting Republicans.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18.

A decided change occurred in the Senatorial contest to-day. Early this morning a large delegation arrived here from Terre Haute, who are understood to favor the election of Colonel R. W. Thompson to the Senate, in the place of Lieutenant Governor Cumback, the caucus nominee. The bolters are confident to-night that they will be able to control the votes of seventeen Republicans, which, added to those of the Democracy, will elect any person they may agree upon. The programme to-night is for the Democrats to vote for Hendricks and the bolters to scatter at the balloting to-morrow, and to-morrow night they are to meet and make terms with the Democrats. Of course a bolt in the Senatorials involves the defeat of all the regular Republican nominees, and fritters away the fruits of last fall's victory. Cumback's friends appear to be full of pluck, and they declare that they will ballot until the 4th of March before they will surrender to the bolters. Upon the other hand the disaffected Republicans claim that Cumback will be forced to withdraw from the contest. As the matter now stands, things are decidedly mixed, and no one can predict the result. ... will be able to carry their plans. Public meetings are being held at Shelbyville and Richmond to-night to express the opinion of the Republicans. Meetings have been held in Lawrence County denouncing Judge Hughes and sustaining Hon. Moses Dunan for standing by Cumback.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.

Dr. Max F. A. Hoffman, the newly-elected Secretary of State, entered upon his duties to-day.

The following card from Lieutenant Governor Will Cumback will appear to-morrow morning:

BATES HOUSE, Jan. 18.

To the Editor of the Journal:

In regard to the much talked of letter of January 6, 1868, to Governor Baker, I beg, in compliance with a request of some of my friends, to make the following statement of the contest that induced me to write it. Some of the friends of Governor Baker came to me at different times, whether speaking by the authority of the Governor or not I know not, and made the same proposition which is contained in the following letter of J. W. Benson, Esq.:

BATES HOUSE, Jan. —, 1868.

"Lieutenant Governor Cumback:

"DEAR SIR: Your verbal request to have a statement of the proposition Governor Baker made to me in regard to the position ... have on the State ticket, and to ... connection with the Senatorship. I make the ... pleasure. He said that he knew that I was ... He said that he had spoken of you as a friend of yours; that I don't of the ... a proper person to be President of the Senate ... said that he wished to have ... of Mr. Morton to the Senate, ... I was your friend, he wished to say to me that if Cumback would withdraw from the contest against him for the nomination for Governor, and take the second place, the position you now hold, or any other place on the ticket, he would not be a candidate for the United States Senate before the next Legislature, but would use his influence to secure your election to that position, and would see me and learn how you felt about it. This was the afternoon preceding the last convention, and I saw you the same day and told you.

"Yours, J. W. BENSON."

The conversation with Mr. Benson was held some weeks before the writing of said letter to Governor Baker, of date January 6, 1868. Afterwards in conversation with the Rev. C. N. Sims, of this city, on the subject of the statement of Mr. Benson, ...

Hon. Will Cumback:

SIR: In response to your request for the purport of a conversation between myself and Governor Baker, concerning the personal relations existing between you and himself, and concerning certain political matters, I place in your hands the following statement: At your request I called upon Governor Baker, to ascertain his personal feelings toward you. ... unfriendly intercourse between you. This was several weeks before the Republican State Convention held in this city last winter. The purport of this conversation was, that he had learned to be a want of frankness and cordiality somewhere, and that the feelings of the Governor were never entirely kind and friendly toward you, and the assurance that there was no reason why you might not approach him with entire freedom and friendliness, as personal and political friends. I alluded to your Senatorial aspirations, and the Governor replied that he would be ... preferred to be Governor of Indiana to United States Senator. With these assurances that you might approach him cordially as a personal and political friend, I wrote you to that effect.

Respectfully, C. N. SIMS.

The letter referred to in the above statement from Rev. C. N. Sims to me, I received on the 4th day of January, 1868, two days before I wrote the letter to the Governor, about which so much has been said. I will add nothing in the way of comment, but submit these statements to the consideration of a just public.

Yours, truly, WILL CUMBACK.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. MADISON, Jan. 18.

There does not seem to be much change in the Senatorial situation since Saturday. There has been considerable figuring, with the usual various results. There is a general agreement that Washburn will lead Carpenter on the first ballot. There are so many men anxious to be on the winning side, who are all things to all men, and don't positively commit themselves, that calculations are little better than guesses. There seems no ground for any different figures than those heretofore sent. Carpenter stock has been depressed, but is buoyant to-night with the coming of a large lobby from Milwaukee and elsewhere, exceeding in proportion anything ever before seen here, and showing a determination to take things by storm. There are great expectations of the Senatorial show to-night, at which it is understood most of the leading candidates will have something to say, and Mr. Carpenter will occupy his full hour in a prepared speech, in which it is understood he will reply to the assaults made upon him.

I learn from Speaker Thompson that the Assembly Committees will not be announced till to-morrow.

KANSAS.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune. TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 18.

Senate met at 3 p. m., and passed the greater portion of the afternoon in discussing a proposition to increase the penalty for non-paying of taxes to 50 per cent as recommended by the Governor. It is believed that the measure will fail in the Senate.

The House passed the following bills: An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a code of civil procedure; an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes, approved Feb. 27, 1868. Also the following concurrent resolutions: tendering thanks to General Sheridan and Custer; asking Congress to grant further aid to the Central Branch of the U. P. R. R.; in reference to the Pawnee and Otoe Indians; in relation to the disposition of the public domain by Congress; in relation to suffrage.

NEBRASKA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. OMAHA, Jan. 18.

In the Legislature several important bills have been introduced—one prohibiting capital punishment, another adopting the school system of Ohio with slight modifications.

Another Republican caucus was held on Saturday night. Thirteen ballots were had, with no change. The highest votes were for Upton 18, Butler 12. Necessary to a choice, 16. To-night another caucus will be held, but it is thought that the several candidates withdraw no nomination can be made, both houses assemble for the election of United States Senator at noon to-morrow.

GEORGIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18.

The Senate to-day rescinded the resolution of Friday calling on the Governor to furnish the evidence referred to in his message, showing that there is not protection for loyal citizens, ... free expression of political opinion, and appointed a committee ...

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 18.—Mr. Morrill publishes a card to the Legislature withdrawing from the Senatorial contest in favor of Hannibal Hamlin.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Democratic legislative caucus nominated Henry C. Murphy for United States Senator.

MEXICO.

Rosecrans' New Year's Speech at the Capital—The Tehuantepec Land Grant.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The steamer from Vera Cruz brings the following news:

The Monitor of the City of Mexico, says: At a dinner given to the Diplomatic Corps on New Year's Day, the most friendly assurances were interchanged by the Mexican Ministers and representative of the United States. In his speech General Rosecrans declared that the words he used at his presentation to Juarez expressed the truth, and ... He denounced as inspired by malevolence, ... the present administration of the United States ...

...the Mexican Republic. The concession granted by the Mexican Government to Emil La Sere for building the Tehuantepec Road has been forfeited. La Sere is confident the Mexican Congress will ... The Mexican Congress has passed a law allowing the exportation of minerals free of duty.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Murderers Taken from Sidney Jail by a Mob and Hung.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Jan. 18.

One hundred armed men went to Sidney jail on Saturday night, and took out Jackson and Norton, who murdered Holloway on Thursday night. They broke open the jail, on the Sheriff refusing to give up the keys. The mob hung the men on a sycamore tree a mile and a half from town, where they were found on Sunday morning. There is great excitement. The jail is badly ... They are supposed to be ... from Plum Creek, in Fremont County, and were armed to the teeth.

WEST INDIES.

The Annexation Feeling in Cuba—An American Consul Maltreated at Aux Cayes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Herald's Port au Prince letter, of the 5th, states that the American Consul at Aux Cayes had been severely beaten by the local authorities, and Minister Hollister, at Port au Prince, was about investigating the matter.

The piquets were threatening Jacmel and Aux Cayes. The revolutionists, under Nissage Saget, were rapidly increasing in strength.

Advices from Jacmel state that at a party given to some Cubans, recently, the American Consul there made a speech strongly favoring the annexation of Cuba to the United States, a sentiment that was loudly applauded. It happened that there were three Spanish spies present.

Fire at Peoria.

PEORIA, Jan. 18.—About 4 o'clock Saturday night a fire broke out in a three story brick building on Adams street. The lower stores were occupied by J. F. Raab, merchant tailor; M. E. Etler, jeweler; P. Hierspiel, barber; Chas. Kowalski, shoemaker; and the upper story by Thomas Cially, law office; H. H. Cotes, lithographic gallery. Total loss, $14,000. Cotes is by far the heaviest loser. The losses of the others are fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Death of an Actor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Humphrey Bland, the actor, died Sunday.

Foreign Markets.

PARIS, Jan. 18. Bourse, quiet. Rentes, 70 francs 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—Evening. Cotton—The advance on spot has been lost; low middlings, to arrive, closed easier at 11¼d. ...

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—COTTON—Lower and unsettled; middlings, 27½@28c; sales, 1,750 bales; receipts, ...; exports, ... GOLD—... SUGAR—... MOLASSES—... COFFEE—... FLOUR—... CORN—... OATS—... HAY—... PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $30.75. Bacon dull; shoulders, 14½c; clear ribs, 17½c; clear sides, 18¼c. Lard—... WHISKEY—...

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.—Crude petroleum market very dull. Prices lower and weak at the decline; 14½c offered for spot or sellers' option first six months. No transactions. Refined dull and weak; sales ... January at ...; spot nominally 32c; ... March to June, 32c.

Masonic Notices.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., at their Asylum this (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for business. Work on the order of Red Cross.

By order of the E. C. E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

Real Estate for Sale.

Central Property FOR SALE.

No. 87 CLARK-ST., opposite the Court House, lot 20x80 feet, with a four-story and basement brick building, which will pay a good interest at the price.

BRYAN LATHROP,

Bryan Hall, 89 South Clark-st.

BARGAINS IN Real Estate.

... on State-st., below Fifty-sixth, east front, ... per foot.

... on ...-st., below Fifty-sixth, east front, ... per foot.

On Kenilworth and Forest-ave., below Wabansia, ... per foot.

Must be sold before Wednesday evening next.

THOMAS H. MAC BRIDE,

Real Estate Broker, Room 17, No. 122 LaSalle-st.

For Sale at a Bargain,

The well-known Confectionery, Oyster and Ice Cream Parlors, 18? South Clark-st., now doing a good business. Apply to

M. E. PAGE, 117 South Water-st.

The Skating Season.

WABASH-AV. RINK

TO-NIGHT.

WALTER MORRIS,

CHAMPION OF MONTREAL.

Music & Magnesium Light.

Coal.

COAL AND WOOD AT REDUCED PRICES.

Hickory ... $11.00

Maple ... 10.00

Beech ... 9.00

Briar Hill ... 9.50

All other coal at greatly reduced prices, delivered free of charge. CHARLES C. HARDER.

Office 225 Archer-av. Branch office 162 Twenty-second-st.

Business Cards.

SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD. THOMAS BURTON.

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

We give especial attention to both buying and selling Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs and Provisions. Property bought, held or shipped on margins.

168 Washington-st., Chicago.

Velocipedes.

BEST VELOCIPEDES

In the city for sale at

COAN & TEN BROEKE

Carriage Manufacturing Company, 11 Randolph-st. Price, $75 to $80.

Professional.

MADAME COPELLO,

Clairvoyant, Doctress and Spiritual Medium, ... in Chicago, and can be consulted on all affairs of life. ... Office No. 111 North Wells-st., over furniture store.

Wanted.

WANTED,

By a young man of experience, and with a general knowledge of business, a position as CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER, or CORRESPONDING CLERK in a first-class jobbing or commission house.

Reference: Mr. James McKindley, of McKindley, Gilchrist & Co. Other given if desired. Address W, care Tribune office.

WANTED.

On the 1st of February or March, an experienced salesman in a wholesale Hat and Cap House ... Tribune office.

Business Chances.

REAL ESTATE.

A ... young man, who is qualified ... a Real Estate and House Agency ... Wednesday, the 20th inst.

FOR SALE.

The controlling interest in a well-established manufacturing and jobbing business, with a good reputation and extensive trade. Excellent opportunity for a man of capital and experience. Address Box 928, Chicago P. O.

Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN

On City Real Estate.

Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., & JACKSON, Real Estate Agents, 88 Dearborn-st.

$150,000 TO LOAN,

In sums of $5,000 and upwards,

Upon city improved, or city property for immediate improvement. Apply to GALLUP & PEABODY, ... Washington-st.

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLOSING SALE

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

136 Lake-st.,

WILL REMOVE, about March 15, to the spacious and elegant premises,

118 & 120 State-st.,

and are determined to dispose of their entire stock before that time, if

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES WILL DO IT.

We include in this general reduction of prices, all of our large stock of

Cotton Goods,

Notwithstanding they have advanced about twenty per cent.

All the best known and FAVORITE BRANDS OF COTTON much below New York Agents' Prices.

A Good Yard-Wide Bleached Cotton for 12 1-2 cents.

Very Superior 7-8 Bleached Cotton for 12 1-2 cts., worth to-day 16 cts.

Extra quality Table Linen, 45 cts. per yard.

All Linen Reduced 50 per cent.

Extraquality Waterproofs, $1 per yard.

6-4 English Merinoes for 50 cts., formerly 75 cts.

Fine Empress Cloths, all shades, reduced to 60 cts.

Extra Domestic Ginghams, 12 1-2 cts.

Men's Good Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50 cts.

Ladies' Fine Merino Vests and Drawers, 85 cts.

Large lot of Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, 10 cts. per pair.

Large lot of Fine Heavy Cotton Hose, 15 cts.

Among the Winter Stock remaining unsold in our Wholesale Department, and included in this sale, are some great bargains, among which are a large lot of Fine Dark Dress Goods for 25 cts. per yard; cost to import, 37 1-2 to 45 cts.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

New Publications.

16 Additional Pages—Review of Books Published in 1868.

BAYARD TAYLOR, EDMUND C. STEDMAN, } A Survey of Literature, Science & Art At Home & Abroad.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.

I. THE ASS IN LIFE AND LETTERS. By S. T. Tuckerman.
II. WORK, WAGES, COMBINATIONS, &c. C. C. P. Clarke.
III. A NEW ŒDIPUS. Leonard Kip.
IV. IN THE SADDLE, ON THE PLAINS. F. G. Gooney.
V. AN INVOCATION. R. H. Stoddard.
VI. SUBSTANCE AND SHADOW, a Phantasy; Eugene Benson.
VII. A VIOLIN STOP. Elizabeth Stoddard.
VIII. WITHOUT AND WITHIN.
IX. A SERMON AT NOTRE-DAME. Author of "... Life."
X. THE TRYST.
XI. TO-DAY: A Romance. Chaps. IV, V. R. B. Kimball.
XII. MEN'S RIGHTS. Mrs. E. Harding Davis.
XIII. THE GALLOWS IN AMERICA. Edmund C. Stedman.
XIV. LOVE CANCELS ALL. C. F. Bates.
XV. CORRESPONDENCE—A New York Business Man in Rome. Sinclair Tousey.
XVI. LITERATURE AT HOME. Edmund C. Stedman.
XVII. LITERATURE, SCIENCE & ART ABROAD. Bayard Taylor.
XVIII. TABLE TALK. Clarence Cook.
XIX. FINE ARTS. S. S. Conant.
XX. LITERARY BULLETIN: Books Announced and Published in the United States in 1868.

Terms, 35 cents per number; $4 per annum. LIBERAL TERMS FOR CLUBS AND AGENTS.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New York.

Valentines.

VALENTINES.

Dealers wanting the BEST and CHEAPEST will send for my Descriptive Price List.

T. W. MARTIN, Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED

For the "People's Edition" of Conybeare & Howson's Life and Epistles of ST. PAUL, with an Introduction by Prof. Leonard Bacon, D.D., of Yale College. ...

General Notices.

ORDER TO RETURN.

... my wife, Catherine Koren, left my house ... JOHN KOREN. Chicago, Jan. 17, 1869.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. ... in the ... business, carried on by us in the city of Chicago ceases from this date, by mutual consent. ... CRAGIN & CO.

LAND AND MONEY IN EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber will exchange improved and unimproved ... Address ..., Tribune office.

CUT THIS OUT.

Go to 20 South Water-st. to get good Spring Flour ...

E. M. CHRISTOPHER

IS NO LONGER IN OUR EMPLOY.

BOWLES, BARD & CO.

New York, Jan. 1, 1869.

Machinery.

J. A. FAY & CO.,

No. 44 LASALLE-ST., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS' WAREROOMS,

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

Woodworth Planers, Sash and Moulding Machines, Tenoning and Mortising Machines, Jig Saws and Scroll Saws, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Patent Compression Couplings, Couplings, Steam Pumps, &c.

CALL AND SEE

THE GARD IMPROVED BRICK MACHINE.

Has made in Chicago over thirty millions of brick. It may be seen in operation any day in Chicago. For pamphlets with full particulars address ... E. L. GARD, ...

Teas.

HERRICK & HOUGHTALING

OFFER THEIR "NEW CROP"

SEASON 1868

TEAS,

NOW ARRIVING BY PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMERS,

60 DAYS DIRECT FROM CHINA and JAPAN.

GREAT BARGAINS.

14 & 16 Vesey-st.,

(NEXT TO ASTOR HOUSE)

NEW YORK.

Close Wholesale Buyers will do well to examine our TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Boots and Shoes.

GREAT BARGAINS!

Boots and Shoes at Wholesale.

LYMAN, ALDRICH & LINCOLN,

Nos. 27 and 29 Randolph-st., Chicago.

We offer to the Country Merchants, for the next TWENTY DAYS,

OVER 2,000 CASES

Of Winter Goods, at FIRST COST, to make room for our Spring Stock. Send in your orders and see that we mean what we say. We keep the very best of

Custom Work,

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

168 Washington-st.,

CHICAGO,

Give Particular Attention to both Buying and Selling

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW.

Property bought and held on margins, and either in this or Eastern markets.

F. L. UNDERWOOD. SID. W. UNDERWOOD.

Medical.

GILMAN'S Pulmonary Troches.

Especially recommended for clearing the throat and relieving hoarseness. Much valued by Singers and Speakers. At once the best and cheapest. Sold everywhere by Druggists. Only 25 cents per box. May be had in any quantity of FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago.

Rectifying Coal.

RECTIFYING COAL,

FOR SALE BY

EDWARDS & CROSBY,

Distillers of Domestic Spirits and Whiskies,

13 AND 15 RIVER-ST.

To Rent.

TO RENT.

The First and Second Lofts of Store 74 and 76 Lake-st.

E. & L. FAXON & CO.

TO RENT.

Good water-power Flouring and Grist Mill, containing four run of burrs, situated on Fox River, 50 miles from Chicago, and within five minutes' walk of Railroad depot, together with cooper shop and warehouse by the depot—all in complete running order. Reason for renting, want of sufficient capital to run it. Possession given immediately. For further particulars address A. H. WRIGHT 126 & 128 Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Copartnership Notices.

Copartnership Notice.

The undersigned, heretofore doing business under the firm names of Bean, Brownson & Co., Chicago, Ill., and I. D. Drew & Co., Birmingham, Conn., have this day formed a copartnership for the continuance of the business of said firms at Chicago and Birmingham, under the name and style of Drew, Brownson & Co.

ISAAC D. DREW,
CHARLES B. BROWNSON,
WILLIAM HAYDEN,
WILLIAM H. BROWNSON.

January 1, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Eggleston, ... & Co., for the purpose of doing a general ... business. Office at ... LaSalle-st.

Chicago, January 12, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A copartnership has this day been formed between CHARLES MEARS and E. H. DENISON, who will continue in the general lumber trade, as heretofore, under the firm name of C. MEARS & CO. Office 110 South Water-st., cor. Franklin.

CHARLES MEARS.
E. H. DENISON.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1869.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between William H. Bean, Charles B. Brownson, ... is this day dissolved by mutual consent, ...

WILLIAM H. BEAN,
CHARLES B. BROWNSON,
WILLIAM HAYDEN,
WILLIAM H. BROWNSON,
ISAAC D. DREW.

January 1, 1869.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of B. Abbey & Co. was dissolved on the 1st inst., by limitation. G. N. Abbey and E. K. Edwards withdrawing.

B. ABBEY.
G. N. ABBEY.
E. K. EDWARDS.

B. Abbey having associated with him ... will continue the business ... at the old house ...

B. ABBEY & CO.

Chicago, January ..., 1869.

Amusements.

VELOCIPEDE RIDING SCHOOL.

ZOUAVE HALL.

Open from ... a.m. to ... p.m. ...

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

KEYSER FURNACES.

American Base-Burners,

Superior Cooking-Stoves.

...

Instruction.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

...

Proposals.

Proposals for Paper for the Public Printing.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, December ..., 1868.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents ..." ...

...

JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

Proposals for the Publication of the Debates in Congress.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING, 40TH CONGRESS, 3D SESSION. WASHINGTON, Dec. ..., 1868.

The Joint Committee on Public Printing of the Congress, ... invite sealed proposals until the 15th of January, 1869, for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress, ...

...

JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, ... for the transportation of government troops and supplies from the following points ...

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, ...

...

Notice to Contractors.

...

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1870.

THE LOUISIANA LEVEES.

Mr. Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, prepared by a bill before Congress to have the United States guarantee the bonds issued by that State to raise money to rebuild the Mississippi levees. He asks to secure the United States against loss by a pledge of the 5,000,000 acres of swamp lands donated by Congress to Louisiana just before the war, and by a further pledge that every section of alluvial land reclaimed by the reconstruction of the levees shall be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the bonds. If the security offered has any value whatever, way is it not made directly to the purchasers of the bonds? The State of Michigan would like to have five millions of dollars expended in making lake harbors in that State, where there are none, and a pledge of the lands adjoining such harbors would promptly obtain the loan in any market, for the lands of all the lands and all the property in Louisiana has no value, because the people of that State have shown, by their conduct since the close of the war, their utter want of principle, truth, patriotism and honesty. It is the boast of every Louisianian that no negro, nor no Northern white man, has been able to occupy, hold or cultivate an acre of land in the State without permission of the actual possessor of United States troops. It is the boast of every Louisianian that no negro or Northern white man who has attempted to cultivate an acre of the soil of that State in the absence of such armed protection has prospered, without the loss of his land, his machinery, his stock, his crop, or his own life, or the life of some member of his family; and in many cases all these calamities have fallen on the victim. Why, dear Mr. Kellogg expect, will purchase these swamp lands? Who, does he expect, will undertake to reclaim them? Not Louisianians, because they confess an inability to do so. They will not work themselves and have no money to hire labor, and, in fact, have three times as much land now as can be cultivated. What inducement has Louisiana offered to the people of the North to go down there and build her levees, reclaim her overflowed plantations and drain her swamps? Is it an inducement to be shot at on sight for no other offense than not having been Southern born? Mr. Kellogg can not have been absent so long from the Northern States but he must know that no emigrant, save a mere office-seeker, will ever go to Louisiana to reside while even the pretense has no worse part than the Commune or the Arapahoe. There is no Indian tribe which has been guilty of greater crimes against humanity, and against the moral and political rights and liberties of men, than those which are practiced by the people of Louisiana, with the full approval of public opinion in the State, upon the property, feelings and persons of those Northern people who have sought to live in that State, and those negroes who attempted to labor for themselves. With millions of acres of land lying idle and uncultivated, and with a scarcity of food for those living there, these people of Louisiana and Mississippi have refused Northern settlers except on the privilege of cultivating the soil, or of even raising food to divide with the half-starved native rebels. What is the pledge of land, is a State whose people have degenerated into savages, with the concomitant absence of all commercial sense, the land in Alaska is of more value to an actual settler. The Esquimaux would at least permit him to live in peace, would not murder his wife and children, or burn his crops, or poison his stock.

The United States are already known in the money markets of the world as principal upon a goodly number of bonds; and also as the guarantor of several millions of additional bonds. The United States owe fully as much debt as they can carry. Why should they add to that debt by issuing their bonds to build levees to protect the plantations of John Sliddell, who is on his way home to Louisiana? Let Mr. Slidell and his associates pledge their own plantations to raise the money to rebuild their levees.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Although the semi-official announcement in the Vienna *Abendpost*, that Bismark had demanded the removal of Beust from the Austrian Cabinet, has since been contradicted, it is generally believed that the relations of Prussia with Austria and France are far from satisfactory. A few weeks ago Count Bismark, in the first speech which he delivered in the Prussian Parliament began to show that Beust, he is, created a sensation by the statement that, in September last, a great European war had been prevented only by the occurrence of an unexpected but highly important event—the revolution in Spain. At that time France had just succeeded in conceding, with the government of Isabella II., a treaty, by which 93,000 Spanish troops and the whole Spanish navy were to be placed at the disposal of the Emperor Napoleon in any campaign in regard to the Roman question, it was suspected, would cause the Menabrea Cabinet in Italy, which was already more friendly to France than to Prussia, to facilitate the occupancy of France and Austria, either by openly joining their alliance, or, at all events, observing a sort of armed neutrality. A sudden invasion by the French troops of Belgium was to have sufled all resistance on the part of that government, which, at least, is friendly to Prussia; the troops of the King of Holland, who is greatly afraid of Prussia, were to have joined the French armies; Denmark, still smarting under the defeats which she suffered in 1864, was ready to join the coalition; in Bavaria, the ultramontane and reactionary faction at court would have overthrown the Cabinet of Prince Hohenlohe, and perhaps, have forced King Louis the Second to abdicate; Wurtemberg, always a satellite to Prussia, would have at once sided with her enemies, and the ex-Elector of Hesse-Cassel, and the ex-King of Hanover, would have called upon their former subjects to rise in insurrection against King William of Prussia. Such was the programme by which France and Austria, toward the close of last summer, expected to neutralize the consequences of the war of 1866. The eventuality predicted by Bismarck would have made Prussia pursued toward the other Powers would have hardly prevented the terrible thunderstorm from bursting upon her, but at all events it would have given the Spanish revolution thwarted the purposes of her enemies. The Emperor of the French was evidently for several months under that impression; and, indeed, it is not quite at a loss to know what policy the Foreign Department during that period was more vacillating than ever before. Count Beust, however, who has long in renovating the policy of the Austrian Monarchy so as to enable it to regain the strength of the Imperial Royal Army is to be found to rigid in the affairs of North and Hungary evidently being at length himself against Prussia, which they called an audacious disturber of the peace of Europe, has chosen this moment to visit Paris and Vienna, and to confer with the Emperor Napoleon and Francis Joseph. The latter of the Austrian Emperor, and the Austrian Cabinet, are not to be found in Paris, and their intrigues and correspondence there assumed an grave character that Count Bismark personally went to Paris to assure the Emperor that, although he assured him of his intention to carry out, in the utmost good faith, his engagements as to the treaty between the German States and an ally of Prussia, yet under the Chancellor of the North German Confederation to pursue a policy of conciliation and concession toward France and Austria, and carry out in good faith the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague. What Count Bismark heard and saw at Dresden, coupled with the reports which reached him from Vienna, Florence and Paris, where, it has now been ascertained, the Marquis de Lavalette, previous to his appointment as Minister to Rome, had been sent, back pains to reconcile the war party at the French Court to regard Austria's position on the German question, and with the undoubted fact that Count Beust is personally very ill, and of grade of previous loyalty, have grown rapidly under this stagnant policy. They argue, and truly, that all expectation or desire for a renewed rebellion having passed away, the material interests of the people, if no higher motive, demanded the speedy and possible restoration of civil government. They have come to Washington, and tender, so far as they can do so in advance of an actual vote, the hearty co-operation of the people in establishing a State Government upon the basis of the political equality of all persons, and the removal of all obstacles in the way of impartial suffrage. In other words, they ask for Virginia universal suffrage and universal amnesty, and on that basis propose to establish a State Government in Virginia.

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TEXAS.

We have received a copy of the proposed constitution of the "State of West Texas." It is in accordance with the resolution that the convention which has been in session at Austin, on and off during the last year, is grievously divided upon the proposition to make several States out of the original Texas. A majority of the convention favor a division of the State, but cannot agree upon the plan of division. A minority of the convention, representing a certain body of counties, have agreed upon what they propose shall be called the State of "West Texas." The line of this State commence at Matagorda Bay, and ascend the Colorado River until the intersection of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, thence to the junction of the Pecos and Rio Grande Rivers; thence by the latter river to the coast, and to the place of beginning. While we have no question that in the future Texas will have to be divided into several States, we do not see the necessity for such an act now. The convention, instead of wasting time and money seeking to make two or three States, had better concentrate their energies and have but one Texas for the present. If there is not loyalty enough for one State Government, do not try to set up two or three. We confess that the experience of ten or more reconstructed States has not created any special desire on the part of the Northern people to have any more of that order of Rirebism, the ultramontane and reactionary faction at court would have overthrown the Cabinet of Prince Hohenlohe, and perhaps, have forced King Louis the Second to abdicate; Wurtemberg, always a satellite to Prussia, would have at once sided with her enemies, and the ex-Elector of Hesse-Cassel, and the ex-King of Hanover, would have called upon their former subjects to rise in insurrection against King William of Prussia. Such was the programme by which France and Austria, toward the close of last summer, expected to neutralize the consequences of the war of 1866. The eventuality predicted by Bismarck would have made Prussia pursued toward the other Powers would have hardly prevented the terrible thunderstorm from bursting upon her, but at all events it would have given the Spanish revolution thwarted the purposes of her enemies. The Emperor of the French was evidently for several months under that impression; and, indeed, it is not quite at a loss to know what policy the Foreign Department during that period was more vacillating than ever before. Count Beust, however, who has long in renovating the policy of the Austrian Monarchy so as to enable it to regain the strength of the Imperial Royal Army is to be found to rigid in the affairs of North and Hungary evidently being at length himself against Prussia, which they called an audacious disturber of the peace of Europe, has chosen this moment to visit Paris and Vienna, and to confer with the Emperor Napoleon and Francis Joseph. The latter of the Austrian Emperor, and the Austrian Cabinet, are not to be found in Paris, and their intrigues and correspondence there assumed an grave character that Count Bismark personally went to Paris to assure the Emperor that, although he assured him of his intention to carry out, in the utmost good faith, his engagements as to the treaty between the German States and an ally of Prussia, yet under the Chancellor of the North German Confederation to pursue a policy of conciliation and concession toward France and Austria, and carry out in good faith the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague. What Count Bismark heard and saw at Dresden, coupled with the reports which reached him from Vienna, Florence and Paris, where, it has now been ascertained, the Marquis de Lavalette, previous to his appointment as Minister to Rome, had been sent, back pains to reconcile the war party at the French Court to regard Austria's position on the German question, and with the undoubted fact that Count Beust is personally very ill, and of grade of previous loyalty, have grown rapidly under this stagnant policy. They argue, and truly, that all expectation or desire for a renewed rebellion having passed away, the material interests of the people, if no higher motive, demanded the speedy and possible restoration of civil government. They have come to Washington, and tender, so far as they can do so in advance of an actual vote, the hearty co-operation of the people in establishing a State Government upon the basis of the political equality of all persons, and the removal of all obstacles in the way of impartial suffrage. In other words, they ask for Virginia universal suffrage and universal amnesty, and on that basis propose to establish a State Government in Virginia.

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Mr. A. G. Brown, formerly a prominent member of Congress from Mississippi, has written a letter to the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, in which he endeavors to show from general observation that nothing like intimidation was practiced against the colored men at the recent election in that State or more especially at the election at Crystal Springs, in Copiah County—"unless it be ascribed to the unanimity produced by the outrageous course which Prussia pursued toward the other Powers would have hardly prevented the terrible thunderstorm from bursting upon her, but at all events it would have given the Spanish revolution thwarted the purposes of her enemies. The Emperor of the French was evidently for several months under that important impression; and, indeed, it is not quite at a loss to know what policy the Foreign Department during that period was more vacillating than ever before. Count Beust, however, who has long in renovating the policy of the Austrian Monarchy so as to enable it to regain the strength of the Imperial Royal Army is to be found to rigid in the affairs of North and Hungary evidently being at length himself against Prussia, which they called an audacious disturber of the peace of Europe, has chosen this moment to visit Paris and Vienna, and to confer with the Emperor Napoleon and Francis Joseph. The latter of the Austrian Emperor, and the Austrian Cabinet, are not to be found in Paris, and their intrigues and correspondence there assumed an grave character that Count Bismark personally went to Paris to assure the Emperor that, although he assured him of his intention to carry out, in the utmost good faith, his engagements as to the treaty between the German States and an ally of Prussia, yet under the Chancellor of the North German Confederation to pursue a policy of conciliation and concession toward France and Austria, and carry out in good faith the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague. What Count Bismark heard and saw at Dresden, coupled with the reports which reached him from Vienna, Florence and Paris, where, it has now been ascertained, the Marquis de Lavalette, previous to his appointment as Minister to Rome, had been sent, back pains to reconcile the war party at the French Court to regard Austria's position on the German question, and with the undoubted fact that Count Beust is personally very ill, and of grade of previous loyalty, have grown rapidly under this stagnant policy. They argue, and truly, that all expectation or desire for a renewed rebellion having passed away, the material interests of the people, if no higher motive, demanded the speedy and possible restoration of civil government. They have come to Washington, and tender, so far as they can do so in advance of an actual vote, the hearty co-operation of the people in establishing a State Government upon the basis of the political equality of all persons, and the removal of all obstacles in the way of impartial suffrage. In other words, they ask for Virginia universal suffrage and universal amnesty, and on that basis propose to establish a State Government in Virginia.

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RECONSTRUCTING VIRGINIA.

The State of Virginia has been reconstructed, and the reason of the failure has been the obstinacy and fanaticism of the extreme rebels and of the extreme Republicans of that State. Neither of these parties has had the least toleration for any difference of opinion, and both have, therefore, preferred to have the State remain under military rule than to have it reconstructed on the new constitution. Virginia has had the misfortune to include among her native politicians the most impracticable of the old school of State rights men, and she has had the misfortune to have Yankee adventurers for her leaders, since the war, near the heads of that portion of the Union party led by the Hunnicuts and Underwoods. The latter faction succeeded in getting control of the convention held to form a new State Constitution. They made a constitution from the Hunnicutt-Underwood standpoint. It prohibited all persons from voting for, or against the constitution, except those who would vote for it; if it were adopted it limited suffrage and the right to hold office to the people of the Hunnicut-Underwood party, and, in general, the constitution was a political machine contrived to perpetuate the political power of the State in that faction and its adherents. General Schofield, in his wise discretion, refused to submit the constitution to a vote of the people, and the State has ever since remained under the Provisional Government.

Congress has permitted this outrage to continue much longer than justice required. It is time that there were reconstruction in Virginia as well as in Alabama and Underwoods will not of necessity be a part. Perhaps is this matter of reconstructing Virginia Underwood and Hunnicut will resign both in order to let the country be familiarized with the great loyal virtues it has yet to exhibit, or they will no longer be with us to guide and control the destinies of their countrymen. A large body of the people of Virginia, of all shades of loyalty, and of all grades of previous loyalty, have grown rapidly under this stagnant policy. They argue, and truly, that all expectation or desire for a renewed rebellion having passed away, the material interests of the people, if no higher motive, demanded the speedy and possible restoration of civil government. They have come to Washington, and tender, so far as they can do so in advance of an actual vote, the hearty co-operation of the people in establishing a State Government upon the basis of the political equality of all persons, and the removal of all obstacles in the way of impartial suffrage. In other words, they ask for Virginia universal suffrage and universal amnesty, and on that basis propose to establish a State Government in Virginia.

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PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Although the semi-official announcement in the Vienna *Abendpost*, that Bismark had demanded the removal of Beust from the Austrian Cabinet, has since been contradicted, it is generally believed that the relations of Prussia with Austria and France are far from satisfactory. A few weeks ago Count Bismark, in the first speech which he delivered in the Prussian Parliament began to show that Beust, he is, created a sensation by the statement that, in September last, a great European war had been prevented only by the occurrence of an unexpected but highly important event—the revolution in Spain. At that time France had just succeeded in conceding, with the government of Isabella II., a treaty, by which 93,000 Spanish troops and the whole Spanish navy were to be placed at the disposal of the Emperor Napoleon in any campaign in regard to the Roman question, it was suspected, would cause the Menabrea Cabinet in Italy, which was already more friendly to France than to Prussia, to facilitate the occupancy of France and Austria, either by openly joining their alliance, or, at all events, observing a sort of armed neutrality. A sudden invasion by the French troops of Belgium was to have sufled all resistance on the part of that government, which, at least, is friendly to Prussia; the troops of the King of Holland, who is greatly afraid of Prussia, were to have joined the French armies; Denmark, still smarting under the defeats which she suffered in 1864, was ready to join the coalition; in Bavaria, the ultramontane and reactionary faction at court would have overthrown the Cabinet of Prince Hohenlohe, and perhaps, have forced King Louis the Second to abdicate; Wurtemberg, always a satellite to Prussia, would have at once sided with her enemies, and the ex-Elector of Hesse-Cassel, and the ex-King of Hanover, would have called upon their former subjects to rise in insurrection against King William of Prussia. Such was the programme by which France and Austria, toward the close of last summer, expected to neutralize the consequences of the war of 1866. The eventuality predicted by Bismarck would have made Prussia pursued toward the other Powers would have hardly prevented the terrible thunderstorm from bursting upon her, but at all events it would have given the Spanish revolution thwarted the purposes of her enemies. The Emperor of the French was evidently for several months under that important impression; and, indeed, it is not quite at a loss to know what policy the Foreign Department during that period was more vacillating than ever before. Count Beust, however, who has long in renovating the policy of the Austrian Monarchy so as to enable it to regain the strength of the Imperial Royal Army is to be found to rigid in the affairs of North and Hungary evidently being at length himself against Prussia, which they called an audacious disturber of the peace of Europe, has chosen this moment to visit Paris and Vienna, and to confer with the Emperor Napoleon and Francis Joseph. The latter of the Austrian Emperor, and the Austrian Cabinet, are not to be found in Paris, and their intrigues and correspondence there assumed an grave character that Count Bismark personally went to Paris to assure the Emperor that, although he assured him of his intention to carry out, in the utmost good faith, his engagements as to the treaty between the German States and an ally of Prussia, yet under the Chancellor of the North German Confederation to pursue a policy of conciliation and concession toward France and Austria, and carry out in good faith the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague. What Count Bismark heard and saw at Dresden, coupled with the reports which reached him from Vienna, Florence and Paris, where, it has now been ascertained, the Marquis de Lavalette, previous to his appointment as Minister to Rome, had been sent, back pains to reconcile the war party at the French Court to regard Austria's position on the German question, and with the undoubted fact that Count Beust is personally very ill, and of grade of previous loyalty, have grown rapidly under this stagnant policy. They argue, and truly, that all expectation or desire for a renewed rebellion having passed away, the material interests of the people, if no higher motive, demanded the speedy and possible restoration of civil government. They have come to Washington, and tender, so far as they can do so in advance of an actual vote, the hearty co-operation of the people in establishing a State Government upon the basis of the political equality of all persons, and the removal of all obstacles in the way of impartial suffrage. In other words, they ask for Virginia universal suffrage and universal amnesty, and on that basis propose to establish a State Government in Virginia.

This movement is resisted by all those rebels who refuse under any circumstances to acknowledge their manhood suffrage and by all those Republicans who want suffrage and holding offices in Virginia confined to a comparatively select few. But the American people have no sympathy with this latter class of politicians, and will insist that wherever the rebels in good faith accept universal freedom and political equality, that they be at once admitted to political rights. The Congress will, in the language of Thaddeus Stevens, "sit down for a new registry and a new Convention in Virginia, and for the admission of the State upon a new Constitution, adopted by a majority vote of the whole body of entire-clad people of the State. The voice of the returning Rebels has been valled too long at Richmond, and Congress can do no better work than to give the people of Virginia liberty to reconstruct their State in their own way.

THE TYLER CASE.

[illegible] Meeting of the Chicago Bar Yesterday Morning.

[illegible] Allegations Against a City Constable.

Committee Appointed to Visit the State Legislature.

Amendments to the Police Law to be Proposed.

[illegible] Assaults Upon the Police Court.

In accordance with the call of the committee, a number of the members of the bar assembled in the Law Institute yesterday morning to make the public of the full extent of the [illegible] outrage upon Judge Tyler, and to take steps as the alleged assault and the consequences [illegible].

[illegible] of Mr. Shirley, E. W. Smith, Esq., [illegible] President, and General Thompson, [illegible].

PRESIDENT. I suppose it is understood the object of this meeting is. It was called [illegible] committee to take further action in relation to the matter of investigating the death or [illegible].

[illegible] WAITE. Mr. Chairman: Before proceeding to the principal business of the meeting, [illegible] to make a brief explanation in reference to the statements which have appeared in [illegible] the newspapers, over the signature of [illegible] A. Hartman. What I wish to say, in so [illegible] might also be considered as a report of [illegible] made up to this time. Mr. Hartman complains of having been prematurely and [illegible] accused of refusing to serve a warrant [illegible].

[illegible]

INCOMES.

Promissory Notes and Bad Debts Can be Deducted.

Important Decision.

The important decision of Judge Drummond, in the United States District Court, in the case of the United States v. William E. Frost and W. E. Hall, summarized a day or two since in THE TRIBUNE, is fully reported below:

The defendant was indicted for making a false return of his income for the year 1866, under the following state of facts:

The defendant was a partner of William E. Hall (who was also indicted) and had returned as income for that year $10,373. The books of the firm showed that there had been entered as the profits of the business for that year $31,295.70, and to the credit of the defendant one-half of that sum, $15,647.85. There was a reduced assessment made against the defendant by the Assessor of $9,736.53 (the original assessment being $15,[illegible]), on which the defendant had paid the tax—the Assessor claiming the tax should be paid on all debts and accounts that were not actually carried to profit and loss.

[illegible]

The Court, thereupon, instructed the jury upon the law of the case to the following effect:

It might be true in many cases where a man kept a correct set of books, he should, at the end of the year, balance his books, and the result of the year's business they would constitute [illegible] and come within the definition of gains or profits. For example, instead of money he might receive promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds or mortgages, or different kinds of securities, and these, if good, might properly be made part of his income. [illegible]

[illegible]

The "Greeks."

As a meeting of "Greeks," to be held on Friday evening next, in Room No. 1 Cobb's Building, the following resolutions will be submitted for adoption:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Republic of the United States to extend to Greece and Candia the sympathy [illegible].

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

The idea that legal enactment can create value is rejected at once by any well balanced mind, but it would surprise most persons if they could know how many have by a species of logical fallacy—if we may use the expression—reasoned themselves into a state of complete delusion on this subject. The latest and most notable instance of this is General Butler, but he is by no means a pioneer in this most deceptive sophistry, which has been so much encouraged by the discussions in connection with the public debt and a return to specie payments. We have lately received two pamphlets, both published in the State of Illinois within the past eighteen months, and which both give evidence that the writers had logically and honestly reasoned themselves into a complete misunderstanding of the laws of value and of money. One of the most striking instances of this financial delusion appeared in the Cincinnati Gazette of February 13, 1868. It was a communicated article, occupying six columns of closely printed matter on the first page of that paper. It was accompanied by a series of tables and masses of figures, and was marked by a subtle reasoning which gave evidence of the most intense mental application, possibly for months, but the whole scheme revolved around the one subtle error, which is to be found in the following extract:

"What is coin?

"We answer, 'It is that which serves for payment or recompense.'

"And he defines the verb 'to coin' to mean 'to stamp and convert into money,' and the word coinage, 'the act of converting into money' [illegible]."

[illegible]

Turning now to General Butler's speech, as recently made, we find the same idea asserted as truth:

"It is now admitted by all political economists that finely engraved printing upon paper, giving its value, is the best of all possible substitutes for coined money, for circulation, and cheaper as a currency for a people than gold itself."

If it were the object to criticise the originality of General Butler's financial ideas, we could point out how all that he says in regard to gold and silver being the agents of despotism is a reproduction, almost word for word, of the same idea expressed in one of the two pamphlets above referred to. But this is not the object. There is, however, this one phase of the matter that must attract the attention of thinking people, which is that a very large proportion of the most visionary and dangerous financial schemes that have disturbed the public mind are founded on this one error—*that legal enactment can create value*. There are not unthinking men who fall into this particular error; on the contrary they are the most intense thinkers—indeed, they think too much! But they investigate without regard to experience, and reason without the one sheet-anchor of common sense. [illegible]

[illegible]

Receipts for to-morrow are 119 cars Wheat, 211 cars Corn, of which 164 are New, and 48 are No Grade; 49 cars Oats, 11 cars Rye, 3 cars Barley. Total 380 cars, or 162,000 bu.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, and a quiet set of markets, in both Grain and Provisions. The markets generally opened a shade weaker than on Saturday, but all improved towards the close.

Highwines were stronger, in sympathy with New York. The market was quiet, and all the orders were filled in advance. Sales were made of 100 brls free at 96c.

Provisions were quiet, but firmer. The market opened with cautious operators at Saturday's prices, but towards the close the telegrams from New York and Cincinnati gave encouragement, and the market closed a ¼ better on Pork and Lard, at $28.75, and 18¼. Meats were steady and unchanged. There was no denying the fact that the tendency was downward early all around, but the light arrivals of Hogs at the yards (only about 900 head), caused a better feeling. [illegible]

[illegible]

The local Money market exhibits very little change from the condition of last week. If there is any, it is in the direction of increased ease. Balances to mercantile accounts are increasing a little, and, as a class, wholesale merchants are not borrowing much. There is, however, an active demand from other departments of trade, with some indications of borrowing to carry grain and provisions, so that the demand is fully equal to the ability of the banks to loan. High rates still prevail in the street, but they are due more to the grade of the paper than to the scarcity of money in the commercial market.

There are still considerable receipts of currency from the country, and some is also being sent out; the balance, however, is in favor of the city.

Exchange was weak and sold between banks at par. At the counter bankers are selling to customers at 1-10 premium and taking at par.

Government bonds since Saturday, advanced about ¼c on the average, distributed as follows: [illegible]

The New York Commercial Advertiser, of the 16th, says:

"The bond market shows considerable firmness, under the denial, of the Secretary of the Treasury of the late story of a new issue of bonds. [illegible]"

[illegible]

Dealers rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Gold and Silver in this market this afternoon were:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold during the current month were 136¼, on the 2d, and 135¾ on the 16th. The range in New York to-day was:

10:00 a. m.	[illegible]	12:00 m.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Below are given the closing quotations for Government Bonds in New York to-day, compared with the prices on the corresponding day of last year, and also the last semi annual interest day of each issue:

	Last interest day.	Jan. 18, 1868.	To-day.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

A WHISKEY CASE.

The United States vs. John P. Furlong and Others.

United States vs. John P. Furlong and the United States vs. John P. Furlong and others. The cases of the United States against Furlong and others were called up in the United States District Court on Saturday morning, when an intimation was made that looked to a dismissal of the indictments, or the rendition of a verdict for the defendants. In the month of October, 1867, the distillery of Mr. Furlong, located on the West Side, was seized upon several charges, which have remained in court, and been continued from time to time to the present term. There is an indictment against Furlong alone for having transported to a place other than a government bonded warehouse a quantity of highwines manufactured by him; also one against Furlong, Guppyl, Martin and Clarkson, the parties last named being employes of Furlong, for substantially the same offence. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain for last week and for the corresponding weeks ending with the dates named:

	Jan. 16, 1869.	Jan. 9, 1869.	Jan. 18, 1868.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the closing prices:

	Jan. 18, 1869.	Jan. 18, 1868.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, January 18th:

[illegible]

Tea and Coffee in 1868.

We abridge from the New York Price Current the following statements of the trade of the United States in Teas and Coffees during the year 1868:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provisions and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

[illegible]

The Live Stock Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

FREIGHTS—Dull; and rates for grain are drooping.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

A NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER.—A new iron side-wheel steamer is being built at Buffalo, of the following dimensions: Length, 145 feet; breadth of beam, 25 ft; length over guards, 35 feet; with a depth of hold of 8 feet, and will draw when light, 5¼ feet of water. [illegible] The cabin and upper works are to be elaborately finished in black walnut and ash. The ladies' cabin will be aft of the wheelhouses, and 15 by 30 feet.

[illegible]

LOSS OF THE GULF CITY — SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Steamer Gulf City, with Nearly all on Board—Details of the Disaster.

From the New York World, Jan. 16.

Scarcely has the excitement over the loss of the Hibernian died away, when the public are startled by the report of another disaster—the shipwreck of the Gulf City, of the New York and Galveston line, with the loss of nearly all on board. Starting from Galveston on the 26th of December, with twenty-five passengers on board, the steamer had comparatively pleasant weather until last Sunday night, a strong south-wester set in, which the vessel succeeded in braving. Monday, the weather became milder, and as the day closed, continued to improve. About this time the ill-fated steamer had approached the coast of North Carolina, and was directing its course towards Point Lookout. The shoals off this point are avoided by all mariners as exceedingly dangerous, even in the mildest weather. They are numberless, and in many cases are unseen until it is too late to see them. About 10 o'clock on Monday night the Gulf City plowed the sea among these breakers and struck one of them with force and grounded. Only three hours elapsed before the steamer went down, with all on board but three persons, a part of the crew—Patrick McCabe, who lives in Jersey City, and Anthony Thomas and Henry McArdle, both of whom are residents of this city. These survivors were picked up by the steamer W. P. Clyde, on Wednesday, about 2 o'clock. Another steamer was also around the wreck on Wednesday night, but has not been heard from yet, and there is a slight hope that a few more of the unfortunate people on board it is to be found. The names of those lost the number impossible to procure as [illegible] leaving twenty-[illegible] is known to be as [illegible] the consequence of two probable deaths. The steamship Leo, the terrible disaster, passed the wreck about noon on Wednesday, and that gentleman reports [illegible] two vessels, one bound north and the other south, had hove to near the Gulf City, and were engaged in picking up cotton and other freight from the sea. Many bales of cotton the Captain reports having seen, and a large amount of woodwork belonging to the steamer. In the distance what was supposed to be the hurricane deck was seen. Top pieces of bodies belonging to the boat were also floating around.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GULF CITY.

The Gulf City was built at Mystic, Conn., in 1861, and has been running between Galveston and this city since that time. She was owned by Smith & Dunning, of New York city. The steamer's build was that of propeller, and carried 635 tons; had two decks; built of white oak and chestnut, and drew twelve feet of water. The length of the vessel was 176 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet, and width 33 feet.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN DEARBORN.

Captain Dearborn, of the Leo, one of the Wilmington Line steamers, furnishes the following statement:

"On Wednesday last, about noon, off Cape Lookout, many signs of a wreck appeared. I noticed, among other things, a hurricane deck of a steamer and a great many bales of cotton, and also the other south, around the wreck, apparently engaged in picking up cotton. On Sunday night, while my ship was lying in Savannah, there was quite a severe storm, but on Monday the weather was remarkably mild. I was bound from Wilmington to New York, and hailed the steamers as I passed by."

Buckalew's Successor.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The nomination of John Scott, of Huntingdon, by the Republican caucus at Harrisburg, has given general satisfaction to all branches of the party, and not the least to secure the most cordial harmony between the Senators from our State. Mr. Scott is admirably qualified for the high position, and will represent the State with honor and ability, and, in co-operation with General Cameron, will give that influence to Pennsylvania which her great services have won. The following extract, from the letter of a correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin*, gives a correct estimate of Mr. Scott's character:

"Pennsylvania rarely selects for high political station men whose ability has been developed in the pursuit of private life. [illegible]

"Having known him from boyhood, I may gratify their curiosity. Mr. Scott was born in Huntingdon County, his father having many years ago represented the district of which that county was a part in Congress. He is about forty-six years of age, and has been at the bar some twenty-five years. He never held office, except as prosecuting attorney, and, in 1862, as Representative in the Legislature from Huntingdon. He was a Democrat of mild type, taking but little part in politics, until the rebellion threw him out of the party lines over to the side of loyalty, since which time he has been an earnest, prominent and advanced Republican, the acknowledged and trusted leader of the Republican sentiment in Central Pennsylvania. Although he presided at a Republican State Convention (held at Williamsport), and has done faithful and effective campaign service since his accession to the party, he has never followed politics as a trade. His life has been one of professional and social usefulness.

"The spontaneous popular movement in the central and western counties of the State, which has resulted in his nomination to the Senate, was but little, if any, effort on his part, grew out of the universal recognition of his admirable abilities for public life, and was mainly conducted by gentlemen eminent in the development of the State's industrial interests. For fifteen years he has led the bar in his judicial district, and I think the lawyers and judges who know him professionally will bear witness that he has no superior at the bar of Pennsylvania—which is equivalent to saying that he will encounter no professional superior in the United States Senate."

The Blaisdell Whiskey Case.

From the New York Evening Post.

The *World* this morning asks in relation to the Blaisdell-Eckel whiskey indictments: "Why is this case one of the most important? What are the offences charged in the indictment? What sections of the Internal Revenue law are alleged to have been violated?"

This case is one of the most important, because the distillery of Blaisdell & Eckel was one of the largest on the island, and, further, because Dr. Blaisdell was at the time of the seizure the President of the Distillers' Association, an organization formed ostensibly for the purpose of aiding the government in the collection of the tax. On the 5th of October, 1867, less than a month before the seizure, Dr. Blaisdell succeeded under cover of these professions in getting from Secretary McCulloch the following letter of introduction to the Presidents of the Metropolitan Revenue Boards in Philadelphia and in New York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 5, 1867.

[illegible]

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury.

At the very time that these professions were being made, it is asserted in the indictment that the distillery of Dr. Blaisdell was running, under his direction, closed every night, with the government cisterns door open, and with hose attached to the cisterns, conveying the whiskey into an adjoining rectifying house. It is further alleged that the arrangement under which this representative of legitimate honest distilling started business was to pay to the government only forty per cent of the tax, and to divide the balance of the profits from the operations five per cent each stolen between the proprietors and certain officials. Steps have been taken for the prosecution of the officers engaged in this combination.

The sections of the Internal Revenue law which are alleged in the indictment to have been violated are Sections 30 and 45, and the offences charged are, under Section 30, conspiracy to defraud the revenue, and under section 45, the removal of distilled spirits from a distillery to a place other than a bonded warehouse.

[illegible]

New Publications.

THE GALAXY

FOR FEBRUARY,

NOW READY.

Every one is reading the Magazine that doubled its Subscription list in One Month.

It is the most Elegantly Illustrated, Brilliant, Entertaining, and Attractive Magazine published in this Country.

Contents of the February Number:

I. Susan Fielding. By Mrs. Edwards.
II. A Message. By M. R.
III. Queen Victoria and Her Subjects. By Justin McCarthy.
IV. Coffee and its Adulteration in New York. By John C. Draper, M.D.
V. [illegible] Dollars. By Jas. T. McKay.
VI. One Woman's Work. By C. N. [illegible]
VII. [illegible]
VIII. [illegible] By Edmund C. Stedman.
IX. [illegible] By Edward Abbott.
X. [illegible] A Novel. By Jane G. Austin.
XI. [illegible]
XII. The Galaxy Miscellany.
1. Don't Get Excited. By George Wakeman.
[illegible]
XV. Nebulae. By the Editor.

[illegible] SHELDON & COMPANY, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New York.

Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, SOLE AGENT in the United States for

Messrs. BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux,
PEMARTIN & CO., Xeres,
SANDEMAN & CO., Oporto,
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR, Nuits,
BURCHARD-DELBECK & CO., Reims,
FIRST BROS & SONS, Frankfort-on-the-Main,
RAYNAL & CO., Cognac,
E. ALLUAE, Cognac,
DE LAAGE, FILS & CO., Cognac,

Begs to acquaint Grocers and Wine Dealers generally that [illegible]

E. LaMONTAGNE, 53 Beaver-st.

New York, 6th January, 1869.

[illegible] "DELMONICO" and "GRAND [illegible]" Champagnes, from Burchard-Delbeck & Co., Reims.

Astrology.

YOUR FUTURE DESTINY.

MADAME ROSS, the only really Scientific Astrologist in the West, can be consulted at 142 Monroe-st., near Clark. She unfolds the hidden mysteries of the past, present and future. Tells with regard to business, love and happiness, or misfortune, gains, losses, &c. Shows likenesses of absent friends, or future husband or wife. All in trouble call. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2. Outline of life, by mail, $2. Send age and address as above. No cards or fortune-telling and trickery resorted to.

NOTICE.—To those who have been imposed on by so-called Clairvoyants, [illegible]

Window Pulleys.

AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEYS—The simplest, most durable, and VERY MUCH the cheapest Window Pulley made. [illegible] For sale by hardware dealers. Send for circular and samples to the AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEY COMPANY, [illegible] Boston.

Musical.

GOLDBECK'S CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

81 & 83 Wabash-av.

[illegible]

TERMS, FROM $15 TO $30.

Jewelry.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

JEWELRY

[illegible]

Malt.

WIRTH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

[illegible]

General Notices.

KELLAR & LINGG,

IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible] 37 BEAVER-ST., NEW YORK.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE [illegible]

Business Cards.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Dr. Bigelow

[illegible]

Dr. Wilson.

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend.

[illegible]

Dr. Gay's Periodic Mixture

[illegible]

Confidential to Ladies.

DR. C. E. GAY, [illegible]

Dr. Hamett.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

More Convincing Proof.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

London Dock Gin.

1778.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN,

Designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

Possessing those intrinsic Medicinal Properties which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN.

[illegible]

A. M. BININGER & CO., Sole Proprietors, [illegible] Beaver-st., New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "NIGHT [illegible]"

[illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Medical.

WHY DR. SCHENCK CURES SO MANY CONSUMPTIVES.

[illegible]

That Dr. Schenck is willing to be questioned by any intelligent person, in this or other community, that Dr. Schenck has cured more sick people than any other, or perhaps any half dozen other physicians in the country. [illegible]

[illegible]

ITS OPERATION.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS

are sometimes prescribed. In certain cases these medicines are useful and powerful auxiliaries. They give tone to the stomach and strength to the whole system; they liver the liver to healthy action, correct the vitiated bile and purify the blood, and thus remove that condition of the body which prepares the way for consumption, liver complaint and all other dangerous disorders.

Each medicine is accompanied by printed directions in four different languages, English, French, German and Spanish.

Consumptives should understand that the great danger is in delay. [illegible]

DR. SCHENCK'S EXPERIMENTS

[illegible]

VICTIMS OF CONSUMPTION

[illegible]

THE COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Consideration of the Memorial to the Legislature.

Original Recommendations Generally Cut Down.

The Proposed Amendments to the City Charter.

Our Boulevard.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, Mayor Rice in the chair. The following Aldermen were present: Knickerbocker, Cox, Dixon, Donnellan, Wicker, Hahn, Bailey, Calkins, Sheridan, Walsh, Keeley, Macalister, Hildreth, Comiskey, Rafferty, Carpenter, Woodard, Salisbury, Holden, S. I. Russell, Buehler, Beebe, Schmidt, Schintz, Berger, Shackford, Herting, Manas and Kehoe.

LEGISLATIVE MEMORIAL.

In accordance with the terms of the adjournment, the Council proceeded to the consideration of the proposed memorial to the Legislature, asking for authority to issue bonds for water and sewerage funds, grounds and buildings for school houses, and for clearing Chicago river.

[illegible]

LINCOLN PARK.

The People of Lake View Opposed to a Reduction of its Dimensions.

A meeting of citizens of North Chicago and Lake View, interested in what was termed in the call "a proper extension of Lincoln Park," was held last evening at the house of Louis Faus, at the termination of the North Division Street Railway. George D. Williston, Esq., occupied the chair.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DEARBORN THEATRE OPENING.

In reopening the Dearborn Theatre, now "Aiken's Dearborn Theatre," Mr. Aiken has ignored the previous existence and accompanying fiasco under the first management, and gave the cozy, beautiful establishment a formal and regular christening last evening.

[illegible]

THE OPERA HOUSE.

It is an instance of managerial enterprise in this city, that while Mr. Aiken was giving one of the latest London plays at his new theatre for the first time last evening, Mr. Hess was giving another for the first time at the Opera House—the three-act comedy by Edmund Yates, called "Tame Cats."

[illegible]

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Edwin Adams is still the attraction at this house. Last night he played Macbeth, which was enthusiastically received. Mrs. Anna Cowell acted Lady Macbeth in her own excellent way.

BLIND TOM'S CONCERT.

This musical prodigy made his appearance in Library Hall last evening in the first of a series of entertainments, which will continue till the 26th instant.

[illegible]

THE SHARPLEY-TAYLOR COMIQUES.

[illegible]

THE MINSTRELS.

[illegible]

THE MOZART CONCERT.

[illegible]

MRS. O'DONOVAN-ROSSA.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

BURGLARS AND THIEVES have recently been overtaken with poor luck, especially those that confine their operations to the West Division.

[illegible]

THE NEW FARWELL HALL, though not wholly completed, a few dashes of paint being needed here and there, was, last evening, for the first time, lighted up.

[illegible]

Before Commissioner Hoyne.

[illegible]

Shooting Affair in Marion, Williamson County.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 18.—A distressing and lamentable affair occurred in our neighboring town of Marion, Williamson County, on Saturday morning last.

[illegible]

Important to Dealers in Tobacco.

A circular from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that Section 78 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of December 22, 1868, provides that after the 15th of February, 1869, no smoking or fine-cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, shall be sold or offered for sale unless put up in packages and stamped as required by said act.

[illegible]

Candy.

Few of our citizens are aware of the immense trade in confectionery in this city.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for January 18th, 1869, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street.

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Coughs and Colds.

[illegible]

Improvement in Brick Burning.

[illegible]

Wm. Morley Punshon's Lecture.

[illegible]

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Important Meeting of the Pew-Owners Last Evening.

The Present Church Property Recommended to be Sold Immediately.

A New Church to be Erected North of Sixteenth Street.

Discussion.

A meeting of the members of the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, located at the corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue, was held in the lecture-room of the church, last evening, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the committees appointed at a previous meeting.

[illegible]

The meeting then adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Juniper Tar Soap is the best toilet soap ever made. [illegible] Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

If you value life and property get a Fire Extinguisher for your building. [illegible] United States Fire Extinguisher Company, head office 8 Day street, New York.

Corns extracted for 50c; two, $1. [illegible] by Dr. Stephens, 85 Clark street. [illegible]

A humbug has long legs! won't stand still long. Dr. Wolcott occupies the same office he did seven years ago, [illegible] 180 South Clark street, Chicago.

MARRIED.

STONE—GIBBS—[illegible]

GOULD—MILLER—In this city, Jan. 14, by Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Mr. Frank Gould and Miss Almina A. Miller, both of Chicago. No cards.

REEVES—GLEASON—In this city, Jan. 15, by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., Appin S. Reeves, Esq., and Miss Mary Gleason, both of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

LANE—In this city, Jan. 17, Charles B. Lane, aged 27 years and 1 month. [illegible]

SMITH—In this city, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, [illegible]

MERRITT—In this city, January 17, 1869, [illegible]

U. S. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY,

In Packages of Five Dollars,

IN EXCHANGE FOR

NATIONAL BANK BILLS,

AT

Tribune Office.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS & CO. ... Managers

Overture at 8 minutes before 8.

After which Edmund Yates' new comedy of

TAME CATS.

[illegible]

ROSEDALE

Everything new and thoroughly appropriate.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,
Will commence a brief season of
OPERA BOUFFE, IN ENGLISH,
Opening with
THE GRAND DUCHESS,

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last week of the young American Tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS.

[illegible] MARBLE HEART; OR THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM. [illegible]

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.
FRANK E. AIKEN ... Lessee and Manager.

ASSURED SUCCESS.

[illegible]

CYRIL'S SUCCESS!

PUNSHON'S GREAT LECTURES.

Re-opening of Farwell Hall.

The new Farwell Hall will be opened with TWO LECTURES by the eloquent English Orator,

REV. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON,
ON
Tuesday and Thursday Evenings,
Jan'y 19th and 21st.

SUBJECT—Tuesday evening, 19th,
"Science, Literature and the Bible."
Thursday evening, 21st,
"Florence and Her Memories."

Tickets, $1.00. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.
Mr. J. M. MOZART
Respectfully announces a
GRAND CONCERT
In Crosby's Music Hall,
On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 19th.

[illegible] TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIBRARY HALL.
Tuesday Evening, January 19,
Second night of
BLIND TOM, The Musical Wonder.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. [illegible]

SHARPLEY & COTTON'S HALL,
Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.
Commencing Monday evening, Jan. 18,
ALF. BURNETT,
America's Representative Humorist.
JAMES TAYLOR,
The Greatest of English Comiques.
J. W. SHARPLEY, Concertinist.
[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Every night this week and Saturday Matinee,
THE ORIGINAL SAM SHARPLEY
And his popular troupe of MINSTRELS, [illegible] KU KLUX KLAN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
[illegible]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9.
GRAND MASQUERADE.
The Chicago Turn Gemeinde

Beg to announce to their friends and the public, that their Grand Masquerade Ball will take place on the evening of TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at their Hall. Further particulars shortly. THE COMMITTEE.

FARWELL HALL.
PAREPA ROSA'S
Triumphant return to Chicago, after a most brilliant reception [illegible] New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all the principal Eastern cities.
Grand Inauguration of Farwell Hall.
THE PAREPA ROSA'S GRAND CONCERT COMPANY will appear.
Further particulars in future advertisement.

LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE, by
O. S. FOWLER.
In Crosby's Music Hall, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, [illegible] at the Tremont.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
AND
Dry Goods Commission Merchants,
Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.,
Corner of Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, &c., every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. [illegible]
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, Woolens, Linens, Carpets, Hosiery, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 DOZEN LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 CASES GINGHAM UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, BOOTS and Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

H. ALEXANDER,
176 Lake-st.,
Intending to change his business, will commence selling his
LARGE STOCK
OF
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At Auction,
On the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, at 10 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auction & Commission
MERCHANTS IN
CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Will offer WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 9½ a. m., [illegible]
18 SOUTH WATER-ST.
Two doors east of Richmond House.

BY U. ROHRBACH, 35 RANDOLPH-ST.
AT AUCTION,
Continuation Sale of Real Estate,
South Side, 50 Lots.
[illegible]

AUCTION.
Thursday, Jan. 21st, at 10 a. m.,
At Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 42 Randolph-st.,
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Piece Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

Correspondence Wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—With an unlimited number of young ladies. [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—With a young widow, [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

14 North Green-st., half a block from Randolph-st. [illegible]

38 And 40 West Madison-st., in the centre of [illegible]

43 West Washington-st.—Pleasant rooms to rent, with good board.

47 Jackson-st., near Wabash-av.—One nice room [illegible]

49 East Madison-st.—To rent, with board, a room suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

66 Thirteenth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. [illegible]

75 Jackson-st., two doors from State-st. [illegible]

89 Sangamon-st.—Board for gentlemen and wife [illegible]

103 Third-av., second house from corner Harrison-st. [illegible]

110 Michigan-av.—A front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single men. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

133 West Monroe-st.—Four gentlemen or two gentlemen and wives can find pleasant [illegible]

142 Wabash-av.—A pleasant furnished front parlor, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

148 Monroe-st., between LaSalle and Clark.—Furnished rooms, [illegible]

149 Monroe-st., near Clark-st.—Pleasant rooms and first-class board for gentlemen. [illegible]

155 Monroe-st., corner LaSalle.—A nice furnished parlor suitable for gentleman and wife, with first-class board. [illegible]

185 Wabash-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; [illegible]

193 Wabash-av.—Front chamber, furnished, with large closet off, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. [illegible]

199 West Washington-st.—Front parlor, unfurnished, with board. Terms very reasonable.

227 Indiana-st., five minutes' walk from Lake-st.—Having more room than we want [illegible]

320 Wabash-av.—With first-class board, one large elegant front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, also large room for two single gentlemen.

320 Wabash-av.—To rent, with first class board, one large pleasant room, suitable for two gentlemen.

332 Wabash-av.—Suite of unfurnished rooms, with board. Also, large furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

341 Wabash-av.—Furnished apartments, with board. Also, a limited number of day boarders accommodated. Best references required.

370 State-st.—A pleasant front room, with closet, stove and fuel, and first-class board, [illegible] Also, some single rooms, cheap.

410 South Clark-st., St. Charles Hotel—Rooms en suite or single, with first-class board, can now be obtained at reasonable charges.

456 Michigan-av.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with or without board. References given and required.

494 Wabash-av.—First-class board and rooms, for single gentlemen and ladies, at from six to eight dollars per week. House heated with steam; hot and cold water, bath-rooms, &c.

535 South State-st.—To rent, two furnished front rooms, with good board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

NICE selected stock of millinery for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange for city lots, good farm, horses and carriage, or good piano. [illegible]

WABASH-AV., near Harrison-st.—Board for two single gentlemen, with pleasant room and use of parlor, [illegible] Prices reasonable. [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—157 West Monroe-st., between Desplaines and Halsted, large frame house, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two-story and basement house, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage house of 5 rooms, near Lincoln Park. Rent very cheap. Inquire of EUGENE CADWELL, 156 Madison-st., Room 2, Major Block, up stairs.

TO RENT—A brick house, two-stories and basement, modern improvements, [illegible]

TO RENT—A two-story frame building, No. 16 Third-av., with water, gas, and all modern improvements. [illegible]

TO RENT—On Wabash-av., large and centrally located house, [illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, [illegible] in Hamilton Block, southeast corner of North Clark and Water-sts. Room 26.

TO RENT—A good sleeping room, without board, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at No. 9 Quincy-st., near State. Reference required.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms, without board; clean, comfortable, and kept in order. [illegible]

TO RENT—Cheap—Double furnished rooms, suitable for two, at 181 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A nicely-furnished front room, opposite the Post Office. Inquire at 157 Dearborn-st., Room 4, second floor.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives or four single gentlemen, [illegible] Apply at 111 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—Furnished room, without board, pleasantly located and suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 294½ State-st.

TO RENT—Neatly-furnished rooms, at 69 East Monroe-st., near State-st. Apply Room 12.

TO RENT—An unfurnished front parlor, without board, on Washington-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in Pope's Block, Gas, stoves, and kept in order, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, or two ladies. Inquire of ASKINS & FOWLER, 190 Monroe-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Those fine six-story, iron-clad stores 56, 58 and 281 Lake-st. [illegible] J. M. MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st., Real Estate Broker.

TO RENT—Second and third stories Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph-st. Inquire on the premises. FARGO, FALES & CO.

TO RENT—A splendid office suitable for first-class real estate or insurance agency, [illegible] at 122 Washington-st. WHITAKER & JONES.

TO RENT—Second and third, or second and fourth floors, in building No. 28 Lake-st. Best business location. Apply to HART BROS., in the store below.

TO RENT—Office—Very cheap; Room 35, No. 128 LaSalle-st. SHEPHERD, SWEET & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—The rooms we now occupy, 98 and 100 Michigan-av. All modern improvements. Stock and fixtures for sale. HALL & LAPHAM.

TO RENT—Two floors, 25x150, in new marble front building 111 State-st. Inquire of A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 28 Washington-st.

TO RENT—The store and basement now occupied by the Western News Company at 100 Madison-st. Possession about February 15, 1869. Apply to J. R. WALSH, 100 Madison-st.

TO RENT—Lofts over Nos. 121 and 123 State-st., in Sturges' new marble building. [illegible] 100 Madison-st.

TO RENT—First loft over 54 and 56 Michigan-av. Wide rooms, good light, and cheap. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—The 3d, 3d, 4th and 5th lofts of those elegant new stores 87 and 89 Michigan-av. [illegible] J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Broker, 97 Clark-st.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—On long time, residence lots near the University. Apply to SAMPSON & DREW, Metropolitan Block.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A small furnished house north of Twenty-third and east of State-st. Address, stating rent and location, S B N, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage dwelling house of at least six rooms, [illegible] Address, stating terms and locality, C H B, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—In a good neighborhood, a two-story house of about 10 rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Three or four rooms en suite, suitable for housekeeping for gentleman and wife. [illegible] Address H. COMFORT, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A small Rectifying Distillery. Address F B, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a responsible party, a store suitable for a grocery, [illegible] Address HOUSE, Tribune office, for three days.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A French gentleman of quiet habits and high education, would like to board in a good family, [illegible] Address LOUIS LARTIGUE, Chicago Post Office.

BOARD—By a gentleman and wife, with parlor and bedroom. Private table preferred. [illegible]

BOARD—For a little girl four years old. [illegible]

BOARD—A single gentleman wants board [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—On the Avenue—House and lot on Wabash-av., between Van Buren and Harrison, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Business Property. [illegible] MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Cottage and lot on Fourth-av. [illegible] SHLOTTER & PARKER, 128 Madison-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—On Washington-st., near Hoyne-st., two two-story houses and lot [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 109 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—On Favorable Terms—A new brick house on Warren-st., [illegible] GEO. SCOVILLE, 9 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., [illegible] GOODWILLIE, Otis Block, 128 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Room 5 Lombard Block: Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., an elegant marble front house, [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Clark-st., near Harrison—Store and dwelling, and lot, [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 109 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Two 2-story houses fronting on Desplaines-st., [illegible] J. PRATT, 123 Clark-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—By Wm. F. Camp & Co., General Business Brokers, 73 Dearborn-st.: Cottage [illegible]

FOR SALE—Great Bargain—Two old houses, lot 24x125, on Third-av., [illegible] GOODWILLIE, Otis Block, 128 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—The elegant three-story and basement marble front dwelling, No. 408 North LaSalle-st. [illegible] G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., & JACKSON, Real Estate Agents, No. 121 Dearborn-st.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—Lots on the South Side. The undersigned has for sale 25 lots on Wabash-av. and 25 lots on Butterfield-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth-sts. [illegible] F. ARNOLD, [illegible]

FOR SALE—35 lots near Rock Island car works. [illegible] WM. GARNETT, 70 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—60x130 feet southeast corner of Ellis and Wabash-avs.; [illegible] SCHRADER BROS., 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—80 acres in Sec. 21, 28, 14. [illegible] MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Room 5 Lombard Block: [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine piece of property on Michigan-av., [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—In Town of Hyde Park, lots [illegible] GOODWILLIE, Otis Block, 128 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—By B. Osborn, 61 Clark-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st., decided bargains at [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Boyden & Kelley, 133 LaSalle-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—226 feet on Wabash-av., running through to State-st., [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 109 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st., 200 feet fronting on Sixtieth-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—One or two superb south front lots on Adams-st., [illegible] EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 129 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—An elegant building lot, 200x187 feet, northwest corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-third-st. [illegible] G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., & JACKSON, Real Estate Agents, 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st., a choice lot, [illegible] on Wabash-av., near Fifty-eighth-st. [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—45 acres of good land, house and barn, with good fence. Very cheap. For full particulars apply to GEO. KAITHEL, 150 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Fruit farm at St. Joseph, Mich., one mile from steamboat landing, [illegible] Apply to A. HESLER, 113 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Several good farms near Odell, Livingston County, Ill., on railroad, [illegible] J. W. BEDENHEIM, Strawn House, Odell.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—Four or five hundred acres of Iowa lands, near railroad, well located. Give description and price, and address IOWA LAND, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—To purchase a small two-story house [illegible] HOME, Tribune office.

WANTED—A residence for a small family, east of State and north of Twelfth-sts. Address, stating terms, H C, Tribune office.

WANTED—To purchase a lot 25 or 50 feet front, between Adams, Harrison, Hoyne and Reuben-sts. Address, giving exact location and lowest price, J C H, Tribune office.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines—One high finish, 8x16; one, 11x20; one, 10x16; one, 12x20; [illegible] HAWKINS & JAMES, 183 South Water-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—One Ferry's left-hand log mill and overhead saw rig, complete. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Second-hand engines, large and small, new do., with boilers, [illegible] GREENLEE BROS. & CO., 23 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Steam engines of all sizes and makes, new and second-hand; wood-working machinery; [illegible] W. McGREGOR, 57 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, iron planers, engine lathes, upright drills, [illegible] C. L. RICE & CO., 182 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—At the Chicago Steam Boiler Manufacturing Company, [illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—On the 30th ult., a white German spotted slut, medium size, [illegible] KIRCHHOFF BROS., 188 Lake-st.

LOST—On Friday evening, a small black locket, [illegible] 112 Dearborn-st., up stairs, Room 1.

LOST—On Thursday evening, January 14, between Douglas place and [illegible] a lady's fitch fur collar. [illegible]

LOST—On the 17th inst., a bloodstone or agate sleeve-button, in white linen cuff. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at 163 Lake-st.

LOST—Sunday morning, between Thirteenth and Congress-sts., a lady's pocketbook, containing money and cards. [illegible]

FOUND—A pair of gold spectacles. Address O. SHERWIN, 35 South Green-st.

FOUND—On Friday evening, January 15, a lace handkerchief, [illegible]

FOUND—Friday night, Jan. 15th, a buggy [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—A conductor to fill a permanent situation in Springfield, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—I will pay good salary to a dozen energetic and reliable life insurance canvassers, [illegible] Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—By the 1st of February, two salesmen for a wholesale dry goods house. [illegible] Address S G, Tribune office.

WANTED—Five experienced and good canvassers for [illegible]

WANTED—Some young man, who has got $100 to $150, to travel with me as a general agent; [illegible]

WANTED—A Fire Insurance Solicitor. To a first-class man, who can control a good line of business, a liberal salary will be paid. Address P. O. Box 1862.

WANTED—A young man in a grocery. One from the country preferred. [illegible]

WANTED—A smart man, with from $100 to $200, to travel in a business, averaging $40 to $50 per week clear profit. 117 Clark-st., Room 20.

WANTED—A good reliable man to travel for a wholesale carriage house, [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen who can insure permanently, at CURRAN'S, Nos. 16, 17 and 18, Speer's Block.

WANTED—A young man, who is expert at handling money, correct at figures, [illegible] Address INDUSTRY, Tribune office.

WANTED—This morning, after 9 o'clock, at Orvis & Bostwick's, over 127 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

The Trades.

WANTED—Dyer. Wanted—Weavers. [illegible] S. J. VAN RIPER, La Grange, Cass County, Michigan.

WANTED—An experienced trip-hammer man to work on plows and forks. [illegible] NAPERVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Naperville, Ill.

WANTED—A first-class barber can have a good place by applying at 187 West Madison-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A competent and reliable practical tinner to take charge of a shop, [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Immediately, Six or eight good men and a boy can secure places at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 199 Washington-st., Room 13. [illegible]

WANTED—To go down South on the South Pacific R. R., 300 more laborers and 50 men to get out ties. [illegible] T. MORRISON, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, shipping clerk, porter, watchman, brakeman and fireman. [illegible]

WANTED—102 men to go South. Steady work. Highest wages paid. [illegible] apply at 200 South Clark-st., Room 5, up stairs.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Immediately, five experienced sewing girls to run Willcox & Gibbs' Machine. Good hands. Situation permanent. Apply at office of HART, SHAW & CO., 87 Lake-st.

WANTED—A laundress for the country; also good strong girls for cooks and general housework in the city. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER, 290 Chicago-av.

WANTED—Girls for private families, hotels and factories. [illegible] OFFICE, 167 East Washington-st., Room 10, up-stairs.

House Servants.

WANTED—A good cook and laundress. Apply at No. 11 Harmon-court.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. [illegible] Inquire, at once, at 219 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A reliable second girl to take care of two children and do up stairs work. [illegible] West Washington-st.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, at $4 per week. Good references required. Apply at 296 West Adams-st.

WANTED—At 210 South Peoria-st., a good girl to do general housework. German preferred. A steady place and good wages.

WANTED—A cook for a private boarding house. Apply at 262 Wabash-av.

WANTED—Immediately, an American, English, or Swedish girl, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. [illegible] general housework. Call at 271 West Washington-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, or miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 181 South Wells-st., you will find a purchaser.

WANTED—A rare chance is offered. Fifty good business men to act as agents [illegible] M. P. NOEL, Patentee, or Colonel D. R. LANE.

WANTED—To borrow $3,000 for two or three years, at 10 per cent. [illegible]

WANTED—By a practical druggist, one-half or the whole of a drug store in a "live" town. [illegible] Address Box No. 243 Urbana, Ill.

WANTED—$2,500 for five years, on improved West Side property. Address L, care Carrier No. 61.

WANTED—Instructions given on the piano for $10 a quarter, by a first-class teacher. Address 37 rec days, H C, Tribune office.

WANTED—A first-class Tenor Singer for a prominent church in this city. [illegible] Address SINGER, Tribune office.

WANTED—Good canvassers of both sexes. [illegible] A. VAN, 199 South Clark-st., Room 7, up stairs.

WANTED—Cast-off clothing, all kinds of old bronze, [illegible] at BARTLETT'S, 249 East Madison-st.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to call and see in operation Poole's Patent Steam Cooker. [illegible] O. POOLE.

WANTED—To trade improved farms in Iowa and Illinois [illegible] LAMB & CO., Brokers, 164 Randolph-st., Room 7.

WANTED—Immediately, a good man to buy, for half cash and half city property, a No. 1 grocery store, [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Ladies seeking employment don't fail to call at 167 South Clark-st., Room 16, [illegible]

WANTED—Patent-right dealers who are looking for a good thing to sell, to call at 122 Monroe-st. [illegible] H. THORP.

WANTED—To sell at one-half of actual cost, one of the finest saloons and lunch rooms in the city. [illegible] Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—Parties interested to call and examine Keeser's Non-Explosive Fluid Gas. [illegible] Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—To exchange for general merchandise, 800 acres of land in Illinois and 160 acres in Wisconsin. Address A, care Mead & Coe, 154 Washington-st.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $6,000 to $8,000, to stock and run a first-class flour, grist and planing mill; [illegible] DOW, MORAN & CO., 189 South Water-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—To manage and capitalize—A thoroughly organized and equipped paying hall show, [illegible] THOMAS SIMPSON, Chicago P. O.

PARTNER—Wanted—To start a manufacturing business. Pays large and no risk. Capital required, $500. [illegible] C F W, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—$10,000 and a man of reputation can hear of a partnership [illegible] SIDNEY W. SEA, 159 Randolph-st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Schr Coquette, now lying in the port of Toledo. [illegible] HALSTED & LATHAM, Room 20 Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—Propellers Adriatic and Equator, at Chicago. For terms apply to S. I. WEBSTER, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Four light-draft Schooners and one Bark, all in good order. [illegible]

FOR SALE—An elegant furnished sleeping-room, at a large discount. Apply to JOHN SHENOCK & CO., 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for Iowa lands, ten first-class mowers. Address P.O. Box 105, Tipton, Iowa.

FOR SALE—The furniture and complete fixtures of a first-class sleeping room [illegible]

FOR SALE—An extra large picture of General Grant, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Vessels—We have a large list of vessels for sale, [illegible] HALSTED & LATHAM, Room 20 Oriental Building, LaSalle-st.

Pianos.

FOR SALE—Pianos, from $150 to $550, on time. [illegible] WILLIAM CASPER.

FOR SALE—A first-class Rosewood Piano, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A superior seven-octave Rosewood Piano, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A family going East offer for sale a first-class octave Knabe piano. Apply to BAUER & CO., 99 Washington-st.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a middle-aged man, [illegible] G. F. C., Lafayette, Ind.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thorough grocer of 14 years' experience, [illegible] Address X C, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who writes a good hand [illegible] Address B H D, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A gentleman of mature age and business capacity, [illegible] Address EXPERIENCE, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As a night watch or a porter in a wholesale store or house. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As a machinist and engineer, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a wholesale glass and crockery house, [illegible] GRANITE, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman; understands the care of horses; [illegible] Address W. STEWARD, 132 Ohio-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Architects, Builders, &c.—A neat and expeditious draughtsman [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—For a Norwegian man and his wife. [illegible] Mrs. SALKAN'S office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, in a private family. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As an assistant to chemists and druggists, [illegible] Ontario, Canada.

SITUATION—Wanted—To superintend the manufacture of fine white shirts. [illegible] Address E. BASSETT, Watertown, Mass.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—A widow lady desires a situation as companion in a private family, [illegible] Address Mrs. Y S C, Chicago P. O.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do second work in a private family, or take care of children. Inquire at 18 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable Welsh girl, to do general housework in a private family; Protestant family preferred. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a middle-aged lady, to do the work of a family of two, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl, to do second work or general housework in a small family. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American lady, as housekeeper [illegible] Mrs. I. G, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American girl, to do housework in a private family. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a German girl, in a pleasant family, to do sewing or light housework and teach children German. [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two respectable girls, in a private family, [illegible] 15c South Clark-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent woman, to do kitchen work. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American girl, to do second work. [illegible] Call at the West Lake-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$20 a Day—To male and female agents—to introduce the [illegible] Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., [illegible] Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to $5,000 per year—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union [illegible] Address LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only, married and single, [illegible] Address Mrs. E. K. DUMAR, Rockford, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Crowell's Improved SCISSOR SHARPENER. [illegible] G. W. CROWELL & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For [illegible] Address Mrs. W. M. WORDEN, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Men and women, for a new book "First Love," [illegible] M. H. KENNEDY, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN SPRING STEEL NEEDLES [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $30 per week [illegible] W. CHAPPELL, 57 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere to sell HALL'S MAGIC CEMENT [illegible] H. H. HALL & CO.

AGENTS—Wanted—Something new. Male and female agents will find it to their advantage to call at 299 West Madison-st., corner Green.

Business Chances.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED GROCERY store for sale. Fixtures and stock nearly new, and good location. [illegible] Address CASH GROCERY, Tribune office.

BOARDING HOUSE for sale, doing a first-class business, centrally located; very cheap. [illegible] ASKINS & FOWLER, 190 Monroe-st., opposite Post Office.

BOARDING HOUSE for sale.—I wish to sell, very cheap, [illegible]

CIGAR STORE for sale, situated on the most thronged thoroughfare in the city, [illegible] POOL & DIETRICH, 154 Randolph-st.

CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER SALOON, with bar well fitted up, for sale [illegible]

ELEVATOR for sale, with a capacity of 75,000 bushels; [illegible] G. DANFORTH & CO., 79 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A fine stock of hardware, tinware, tinners' tools, &c., [illegible] Address CHANGE, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A good water mill, with two runners in good working order, [illegible] GEO. KAITHEL, 150 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A hardware store, situated in one of the best agricultural districts in Minnesota. [illegible] HOUGHTON & DIXON, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Half or the whole of one of the best lumbering establishments in Michigan. [illegible] Address MICHIGAN, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Lumber yard. I will sell on favorable terms, the lumber yard formerly occupied by Mason, Street & Co., [illegible] LAKE.

FOR SALE—The confectionery establishment [illegible] JAMES McGARRY, Assistant, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By LaMoine & Co., 84 Dearborn-st., Room 1, several good business chances [illegible]

FOR SALE—A complete stock of musical merchandise; [illegible]

GROCERY STORE for sale on very reasonable terms if sold soon. [illegible] South Halsted-st. Apply at 193 West Adams-st.

LUMBER YARD AND FIXTURES For Sale—With lease of dock on North Branch, [illegible]

NEWS DEPOT AND CIGAR STORE for sale at a bargain; [illegible]

ONE of the best paying saloons and lunch rooms in the city. [illegible]

PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE for sale at a great bargain, on Kinzie-st. [illegible] POOL & DIETRICH, [illegible]

SALOON for sale by Wm. F. Camp & Co., General Business Brokers, [illegible]

TO Rent, with board, a suite of unfurnished front rooms, [illegible] North LaSalle-st.

WE HAVE A ROOM on the second floor of our planing mill, [illegible] DRIVER & CO., 418 to 448 Wells-st.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness. [illegible]

WANTED—A good grocery wagon, [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a fine buggy for saddle mare [illegible] Tribune office.

Personal.

PERSONAL—If the lady who has been driving in company with J. V. K. [illegible]

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Copper Tariff Bill in the Senate.

Bill Introduced to Authorize the Enlargement of Chicago Harbor.

Commissioner Wells' Report Attacked by the High Tariff Men.

Leading Provisions of the Postal Telegraph Bill.

Western Items in the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

Proposed Amendments to the National Banking Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

THE LATE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The Senate had a speech this morning from Mr. Ferry, controverting the President's authority to issue his late amnesty proclamation. He said the President had power to pardon individuals, and might have the right to pardon a number of persons at once without naming them, but he felt entirely clear that neither the constitution nor laws gave Mr. Johnson warrant for doing what he has done.

THE COPPER TARIFF BILL.

The rest of the day till a late hour was occupied with the copper tariff bill. Numerous amendments were moved, only two of which were adopted, and the bill then passed by a strong majority.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House did not see much work to-day. The tariff men opened their batteries on Commissioner Wells' report, and are much delighted with Mr. Kelley's speech. He did not complain of the figures, but of the conclusions drawn therefrom and characterized the report as false, delusive and damaging to the country. The House did not seem to hear it, for the printing of twenty thousand copies was ordered.

[illegible]

THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE

[illegible]

BANKING.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, at its meeting to-day, directed the Chairman to prepare and report at the earliest opportunity a bill to prohibit National Banks from certifying checks for any customer in excess of the amount of money he has on deposit.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION

assembled here to-day. About sixty delegates were in attendance, three of whom were dressed in Bloomers.

[illegible]

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

The hearing on the postal telegraph system of Mr. Hubbard commenced this morning before the House Committee on Post Offices and Roads.

[illegible]

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The River and Harbor bill, passed by the House last June, was favorably reported to-day by the Senate Committee on Commerce, with amendments materially reducing the appropriations. The amounts for given points are as follows: Chicago harbor, $12,000; Milwaukee, [illegible]

PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF DR. MUDD.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Representative Boyden, of North Carolina, has recovered from his late sickness, and is attending to his public duties as usual.

[illegible]

CHICAGO HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The bill for the enlargement of Chicago harbor, endorsed by the Common Council of Chicago last week, was laid before the Senate to-day by Mr. Trumbull, and will go into the Senate tomorrow by Mr. Judd.

[illegible]

GEORGIA.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

[illegible]

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

[illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—[illegible]

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

SENATE.

[illegible]

The bill then passed, all Senators present voting in the affirmative, except the following: [illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]